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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 113 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Le Brun Elected President

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S OVERWHELMING VOTE

Why Painleve Had Withdrawn "Gracefully"

RADICAL CENTRE GROUP'S MOVE & ITS SEQUEL

LONDON, May 10.

Versailles.—Le Brun was elected President of the Republic by the National Assembly at Versailles by an overwhelming majority.

(EARLIER)

Paris.—Unless anything totally unexpected happens Albert Le Brun, President of Senate will be elevated to Presidency of the Republic by the National Assembly at Versailles this afternoon.

RIVALS TO Le BRUN.

Despite, however, retirement of M. Painleve from contest two other candidates may come forward namely Paul Faure, Secretary-General of Socialist Party who was defeated in the first ballot in the general election on May 1 and Martel Cachin, the veteran communist who fared equally ingloriously.

These candidatures will have, however, a purely academic influence and are intended as merely demonstration of a principle.–

PAINLEVE WITHDRAWS

M. Painleve has withdrawn his candidature for the Presidency, leaving the path clear for M. Le Brun's election.

The decision followed a move by the Radical Centre Group, the largest in the Senate, which approached both the candidates suggesting that one should stand down; and as the Group favours M. Le Brun, M. Painleve gracefully took the hint—Reuter.

(SEE "STOP PRESS" ON PAGE 5)

Prison Walls Collapse

TORNADO GRANTS AMNESTY TO CONVICTS

MYMENSINGH, May 10.

A severe tornado swtpt over the Mymensingh Jail yesterday, in which were incarcerated 12,00 prisoners and detenus. The jail wall was almost razed to the ground, and the majority of roofs were lifted.

A number of warders and prisoners are reported to be dead, buried in debris or wounded. Several bodies are believed to be still under the debris.

Some of the convicts are reported to have escaped. The tornado also swept the neighbouring villages, demolishing many houses and adding to the deathroll. Huge blocks of brickwalls and iron beams from the jail buildings were carried away a long distance.

The villagers, residing in the neighbourhood of the jail, stated that many prisoners rushed out of the jail but later returned. Heavy rain followed the storm. The town, which is one mile away from the jail, was unaffected. The wounded persons have been removed to the town hospital.—A. P.

More Attempts To Burn Letter-Boxes

AHMEDABAD, May 10.

An attempt was made early this morning to set fire to a letter box of Khadia Post Office. The whole box was completely burnt and fire was spreading inside the post office when it was noticed by a police constable taking his rounds. He put out the fire with the help of the neighbours.—A.P.

Anti-British Slogans

MALTA IN THROES OF ELECTION

MALTA, May 9.

Violent anti-British outbursts characterise the election campaign, which is now in full swing.

Cries of "Down with England" and "Long Live Italy" are frequently raised by the supporters of the Nationalists, and the belief is gaining ground that the elections may have to be stayed.

The situation has been complicated by the statement of the Archbishop of Malta that, contrary to certain press reports, the pastoral issued by the Roman Catholic heirarchy in May 1930, forbidding the electorate from voting for the Premier Lord Strickland's Constitutional Party, is by no means obsolete and will not be withdrawn until real peace is established.

Meanwhile, it is an open secret that Lord Strickland recently made a second peace gesture in the form of an apology to the Vatican.

The election campaign is a sequel to the report of the Royal Commission which inquired into the political situation following the prolonged dispute between the Government and the Roman Catholic authorities.—Reuter.

Six Arrests On Suspicion For Dacoity

BANKURA, May 6.
(By Mail).

In connection with Birsingpur dacoity committed in the month of April, the police have arrested six persons on suspicion.

It is reported, that in course of the investigation, the police seized some stolen properties.—A.P.

Kamptee "Congress"

"Cannot Represent Depressed Classes"

GAVAI EXPOSES SHOW.

NAGPUR, May 10.

Mr. G. A. Gavai, M.L.C., General Secretary, All-India Depressed Classes Association, has issued the following to the press:—

The All-India Depressed Classes Association as a body could not and did not join the second session of the so-called "All-India Depressed Classes Congress," a rival body started by Dr. Ahmedkar. We asserted and still assert that the majority of the depressed classes are not for the Rajah-Moonje Pact. The fact that Mr. Khandekar and others were not allowed to address the audience in opposition to the Minority Pact and in support of Rajah-Moonje Pact and these two resolutions were declared passed without being put to vote inspite of loud demands from delegates for a poll and that several hundred delegates left the pandal in a body by way of protest shows that the decision of the "Congress" does not represent the real opinion of the depressed classes.

The All-India Depressed Classes Association therefore proposes soon to voice the real opinion of the depressed classes on these two points.—A.P.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN MADRAS

3 Arrests For Alleged Communist Activities

MADRAS, May 10.

As a sequel to the search of fourteen houses on Sunday last in connection with the alleged Communist activities in the city, besides Shankar and Narasimham a third man named Purshotam was also remanded in custody.

PROCESSION ARRESTS.

The tenth Tamil Nadu Congress "Dictator" headed a procession of ten Congress volunteers last evening, along Devaraja Mudali Street. Police arrested the processionists but later all were let off except the "Dictator" who was remanded to the custody till May 23.—A.P.

"SATYAGRAHA PROPAGANDA"

Sind A. I. C. C. Member Gets 1 Year's Jail & Rs. 400 Fine

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 10.

A member of the All-India Congress Committee was sentenced to twelve months rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 400 and placed in "B" class.

He was charged with carrying on Satyagraha propaganda secretly thus infringing the restraint notice.—A.P.

"PUNJAB KESARI" EDITOR JAILED

LAHORE, May 10.

Judgment was pronounced today by Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, in the case against Pandit Amarnath, editor, printer and publisher of the "Punjab Kesri", a Hindi weekly and Lala Jagatnarain, keeper of Virjanand Press in which the paper was published for publishing an article entitled "Natak ka Ant" (end of drama) in the paper of the 8th December last.

Mr. Amarnath has been sentenced under Section 124-A, I.P.C. to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine or two months more. He has been further sentenced under Section 117 I.P.C. till the rising of the court.

Mr. Jagatnarain was sentenced under both the counts til the rising of the court.—A. P.

Airman Mollison Engaged To Miss Amy Johnson

LONDON, May 10.

Airman J. A. Mollison is engaged to Miss Amy Johnson.—Reuter's Special.

Gadgil Rearrested & Jailed

18 Months R. I: Rs. 100 Fine.

POONA, May 10.

Mr. B. Gadgil of the Poona Youth League who when released recently from Yerwada was ordered by the District Magistrate not to leave Poona was arrested early this morning when he alighted from the train at the Poona station and was later charged under Section 21 of the Ordinance 2 of 1932 and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100, in default three months' further imprisonment by the City Magistrate, Poona.

Mr. Gadgil was arrested with others at Delhi but was released a few days ago.—A.P.

"Colossal Problems"

SIMLA, May 10.

Interviewed by the Associated Press prior to his departure for England Lord Lothian said:

"I am leaving India after about the most interesting three months. I have ever spent, more optimistic about the future than when I arrived. The problems which confront this country during the next generation are colossal but if we all put together, the constitution problems which lie immediately ahead do not seem to me to be insoluble. Parliament has approved in principle of a constitution on the lines endorsed by the Round Table Conference, and let me add, by the Indian National Congress."—A. P.

BULLETIN SURPRISE FOR LOTHIAN

Karachi Club At Home

KARACHI, May 10.

A Gujarati youth caused a mild surprise when he distributed Congress "bulletins" to guests including Lord Lothian attending the evening's 'at home' given to Lord Lothian at Karachi Club. The youth was promptly arrested by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bhagwandas, who was present. Otherwise the function was successful.

It was attended by a large distinguished gathering including Mr. Brayne, Chairman and members of the Sind Conference.

A deputation consisting of Chablani, Dewan Bahadur Murlidhar, and Lalchand Navalrai members of the Sind Conference, Mukhi Govindram, Diwan Dialmal and K. Punniah waited on Lord Lothian at the Government House this evening.

They placed before him views against separation of Sind and requested him to use his influence as Under-Secretary of State for India in their gavour.

His Lordship gave them a patient hearing.—A.P.

Lothian Arrives In Karachi

KARACHI, May 10.

Lord Lothian arrived here this morning and was received by Mr. R. E. Gibson, Commissioner-in-Sind, with whom he is staying.

The Sind Muslims are giving an "at home" to Lord Lothian this evening.—A.P.

More Land Forfeitures In Bardoli

SURAT, May 10.

Notices forfeiting lands to Government have been served on eleven landholders of 5 different villages in Bardoli Taluka as a result of failure to pay land revenue. One of them named Nathubhai Gulabbhai of Sarbhon village who prominently figured in Congress activities and hence nicknamed "Chota Sardar" paid his dues on receipt of the notice while others have not yet paid.

It is stated that some of these are in jail while others could not be traced. Authorities therefore got forfeiture notices stuck on their houses and lands to be forfeited.—A. P.

Storm Havoc In U. P.

13 Killed: 125 Injured

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

Confirmation has been received of the havoc caused in the districts by the recent storm which visited these parts last Thursday.

Thirteen are reported to have been killed and about 125 injured and mango crops destroyed. The force of the storm was so great that some men were blown several yards.

Huge hailstones fell causing serious destruction.—A.P.

LANCASTER INDICTED FOR MURDER

Mrs Miller's Bungalow Tragedy Sequel

LONDON, May 10.

Miami.—Captain Lancaster has been indicted for murder in the first degree.—Reuter's Special.

HADEN CLARK'S MURDER

LONDON, May 10.

A Reuter's message from London dated May 3 states:—

Miami, Florida—A dramatic sequel to the death here on 21st April, of the American airman Haden Clark at the home of his fiancee, Mrs. Keith Miller, the famous Australian air woman, is the arrest, on murder charge, of the British pilot, Captain William Lancaster, companion of Mrs. Miller on several long-distance flights.

Lancaster was also staying at Miller's bungalow on the night of the tragedy. He subsequently said that he held a cheerful conversation with Clark before going to bed, and was later awakened from sleep by noise. He found Clark lying shot with revolver, called Miller, informed the police, and rushed Clark to hospital, where he died.

THE OUTRAGE AND AFTER

British Sympathy For French People

LONDON, May 9.

The Prince of Wales will fly to Paris on Wednesday to attend the funeral of President Doumer as representative of the King. H will return to London by air after the ceremony.

In the House of Commons today Mr. Baldwin, the acting Premier, gave notice that he would to-morrow move an Address to the King requesting His Majesty to express, on behalf of the House, abhorrence of the crime and sympathy with the Government and people of France. A similar motion will be moved in the House of Lords.—B.O.W.

DOUMER'S FUNERAL

PARIS, May 9.

President Doumer will not be buried in the Pantheon but in the family vault at Madame Doumer's request. Otherwise, Thursday's ceremony at the Pantheon will be held as arranged. The coffin will be placed on the catafalque in front of the Pantheon.

The Premier will deliver the funeral oration and troops will march past. The body will then be transferred to the family vault.

Until the funeral the President's remains will be watched by Red Cross nurses, his wife and Marshal Lyautey. The President of the Society in aid of Wounded Soldiers is joining the vigil to-night.—Reuter.

SOMME MEMORIAL

The Imperial War Graves Commission has postponed, probably is still August 1, the unveilling ofs the Somme Memorial as a mark of respect to the memory of President Doumer, who intended to participate in the function. The unveilling of the Arras Memorial on Whit Sunday has been similarly postponed.—Reuter.

CAN INDIA LOOK UP TO OTTAWA?

Mr Haji Haroon's Hopes About Economic Conference

"TRADE AGREEMENT MAY PRECEDE RESPONSIBLE GOVT."

KARACHI, May 10.

Mr Haji Abdulla Haroon, a member of the Indian Delegation to the Ottawa Conference left this morning for Bombay 'en route' to London and was seen off by a large gathering of friends including Dr. Hingorani, President, Karachi Hindu Mahasabha who embraced Mr. Haji. Twenty-five volunteers belonging to an orphanage run by the Haji presented arms with toy rifles as the train moved off.

In an interview prior to his departure Mr. Haji expressed his dissent from the view that reciprocal trade agreements with other parts of the Empire should wait till India attained full responsible government. He felt that there should be no delay in a fair and equitable arrangement could be obtained at Ottawa. He earnestly appealed to the Indian mercantile community to give a constructive lead to the delegation as regards the best line of policy to adopt at the Conference to achieve a settlement which would cure Indians of economic ills.

His own view was that the Conference's decisions should not be too rigid but be of such a character as to permit future adjustment or modifications in the light of experience and practical application nor should the decisions be uniformaly applicable to all parties of the Empire. Each constituent country had its own peculiar economic problems calling for special individual treatment.—A.P.

Oath Of Allegiance Under Federal Constitution

WHAT WILL BE PRINCES' ATTITUDE?

Discussions At R. T. C. States' Delegation Meeting Postponed

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Indian States' Delegation to the Round Table Conference met on Tuesday at the Devi Bhuvan, Napean Sea Road, Bombay with His Highness Jam Saheb of Navanagar, Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber in the chair.

Among those present were their Highnesses the Maharajas of Bikaner, Bhavalpur, Reva, the Chief of Sangli, Sir Manubhai Mehta and Colonel Haksar. Sardar Girdharilal, Chief Minister of Alwar, who represented the Alwar States and Mr. Shuaib Qureishi representing Bhopal State were also present.

It is understood that the Delegation discused various questions that are likely to come up for consideration before the Consultative Committee, with a view to give the representative of the States on that Committee the benefit of their opinion and also advise the Delegation on those points.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

It transpires that among other subjects which the Delegation considered at Tuesday's meeting were the subject of Oath of Allegiance under the new Federal constituton, the question of Treaties and State forces.

It is not known whether any decisions were taken, but it is not unlikely that the final consideration of some of the questions, has in view of the arrival to-day, (Wednesday), of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal and Sir Akbar Hydari, been postponed.

It is, however, understood that the discussions on Tuesday lasted for several hours and H. H. the Maharaja of Elkaner, Colonel Haksar, Sir Manubhai Mehta and Sardar Girdharilal prominently contributed to the discussion.

JUTE MILLS DISPUTE SETTLED

CALCUTTA, May 10.

It is understood that at the resumed informal conference of commercial men at Government House this afternoon with the Governor an agreement was reached whereby the non-association jute mills agreed to work for one year on terms offered by the Indian Jute Mills Association, namely—54 hours a week.—A. P.

PISTOL FOUND IN ACCUSED'S ROOM?

Search Witness In Savitri Devi's Trial

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The trial of Savitri Devi was resumed.

Mr. Measures, Superintendent of Police, deposed to the handwriting of the accused in letters, book, diary, etc., found in accused's rooms.

Mr. Bhagwan Shay, I.C.S., deposed to conducting the identification proceedings of Yashpal.

Kuche Ram, search witness deposed to finding a lot of papers, pistol, pictures, etc.

The trial is proceedings.—A.P.

Cawnpore.—Congress bulletins were again found posted on electric pillars denouncing police tax imposed on Generalganj markets —A. P.

"RED" HUNT IN MADRAS

Fourteen Searches At One Time

MADRAS, May 9.

Acting on information that an upcountry man calling himself Comrade Shanker was engaged in communistic activities the Police Commissioner directed simultaneous searches in fourteen houses in different parts of the city yesterday. The police arrested Shanker and V. N. Narasimham, a graduate of the University, as a result the search of a house in Chintadripet.

Some objectionable pamphlets and literature are reported to have been seized from the house. The arrested persons have been remanded to custody till May 21. Nothing incriminating was recovered from the other houses searched.

BANKURA MAIL-RUNNER MURDER

Bloodstained Clothes Seize From Accused

BANKURA, May 9.
(By Mail).

Sub-Inspector Badruddin of the Suddar Thana has, it is reported, succeeded in arresting a man, in connection with the murder of a mail-runner in April last.

The man has been sent up for trial.

Some blood-stained clothes, seized by the Police, have been sent for chemical examination.—A.P.

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Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A well educated HINDU LADY of respectable family to act as COMPANION and TUTOR for children. Apply with full particulars stating age, qualifications, etc. to Box No. 1535, Adv., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7186

WANTED—Thoroughly efficient ASSISTANT SECRETARIES throughout Bombay Presidency and Indian States on Rs. 75/- per month, plus travelling allowance. Immediate prospects of bright future. Only gentleman of high social status should apply with references to "A. S." Dept. The Angelo Insurance Co. Ltd., Hashim Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
A 4899 B

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of one stockist and a few Inspectors and agents on a decent commission, etc. for the stock and a pay of Rs. 130/- and Rs. 50/- respectively for Inspector and Agents. Candidates who can invest Rs. 500/- for the stock and Rs. 130/- and Rs. 50/- for Inspector and agent need apply to Messrs. Britannia Tea Company Ltd., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A 4901

WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGERS to organise and push sale of our BHITIA TEAS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. Only capable men need apply enclosing stamps to THE MANAGER, The B. L. INDUSTRIES LTD., 1, British Indian Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—A Hindi knowing HINDU LADY SUPERINTENDENT for Vanita Ashram, Jodhpur, must be well up in handicrafts. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials, references and expected salary to R. B. SHIVRATAN G. MOHATTA, Chittar Hill, Jodhpur.
A 4883

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—CLERKS, desiring service Railway and other department. Apply for selection, remitting Rupee one, Superintendent, Business Chamber, Delhi, Shahdara.
A R 7152

WANTED — ORGANISERS, CLERKS, CANVASSERS for the Indian Unemployment Board, Ltd., Bombay. Pay with bonus according to qualifications.
A R 7165

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE, strong in English, Mathematics, Science, Persian and Urdu to work as an assistant teacher in Municipal Anglo-Urdu Middle School. Malegaon on Rs. 65 p.m. Those with teaching qualifications as (S. T. C. & B. T.) would be preferred. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 20th May, 1932. (Sd.) K. P. KHARE, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, School Committee, Malegaon Municipality, District Nasik.
A 4894

Situations Wanted

YOUNG GENTLEMAN (Indian) qualified in Accountancy with experience and travelled Europe wants a POST of Agency Sub-Manager or Officer in Indian Bank. Security provided. Please write Box No. 1530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R7184

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WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS on Rs. 50/- p.m. plus T.A. Rs. 1-8-0 per day and 2 per cent. Commission. Must furnish cash security of Rs. 300/- only. Apply sharp, ARYAN TEA COMPANY, Dwarkadas Mansion, Bankam Lane, Bombay No. 4.
A R7191

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M WE

SETH KHIMJI DAYAL SMARAK FUND. Scholarships are to be awarded from the above Fund for HIGHER Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural Studies. Applications should reach the Hon. Secretary, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, before the 5th June, 1932. Lohanas will have first preference.
E 4905

BE QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT FOR P. W. D. AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AND MERCANTILE OFFICES—By passing Senior Book-Keeping and Accountancy Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce to be held in November next. Specialised 4 to 5 months' tuition for Guaranteed Success. Apply to the PRINCIPAL and EXAMINATION SECRETARY, The GANN'S SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, Aligarh.
E 4368

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E R7174

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CHEVROLET TOURING 1931 model FOR SALE—Owner driven Perfect condition. See Mr. THRANE General Motors, Sewri P. O. Box 39
JA R7193

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET from 1st June on Khar, 14th Road, "RUBAIX" House, Ground Floor. 3 big airy rooms with verandah and bath rooms attached. Very comfortable and up-to-date, garden all round. For rent enquire on top floor or write Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C

TO BE LET for Hindoos, Keni Building, Plot No. 748, opp. Dadar Tram Depot. Decent Blocks. Apply in the premises.
C R7178

TO BE LET—One flat at Chawpati Sea Face, Adenwala Mansion, first floor with three bedrooms, drawing room, kitchen, store-room and bath. Apply Box No. 1534, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R7189

AIRY OFFICE ROOMS, Rents 20 to 100. Best business vicinity Glass partitions, Lights, Fans, Telephone, etc. Inquire 3rd Floor, 107, Esplanade Road.
C R7123

TO BE LET—For Hindu Vegetarians only, fine airy and well lighted BUNGALOWS in China Baug Compound at Girgaum Back Road and Garrages Rooms and block behind China Baug property. For particulars meet immediately MR. RAVILAL.
C R 7156

Property For Sale

FOR SALE—Two decent new-built comfortable BUNGALOWS, very near to Khar Road Station and a good paying property at Bandra near Station. Apply sharp to: P. V. SATHE (Old Kurla), Bombay Suburban Distt.
N R7190

Trade Announcement.

2000 SANDAL WOOD TREES for sale in one of the blocks of SATTEGAL FORESTS, in Sivasamudram Jaghir, (near Mysore State.) Tenders are invited For particulars please apply to the JAGHIRDAR of SIVASAMUDRAM, No. 152, 1st. Cross Road, Visvesvarapuram, Bangalore City, (South India.)
T R 7162

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Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 17667 on the life of NANABHAI TULJARAM MARFATIA of Surat, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay, 10th May, 1932.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
4904

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for the JANOO HASSAN HOSPITAL to be opened at Dhoraji (In Gondal State, Kathiawar), under the Scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Pay Rs. 200/- (Two hundred) per mensem rising up to Rs. 300/- (Three Hundred) by yearly increment of Rs. 25/- according to qualification. Apply with testimonials stating terms, qualifications, experience, etc. to Box No. 1526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4889

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BORNEO MARU".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 10th May, 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
4896.

Public Notices.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (MUHARRAM) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

W. LAMOND.
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.)
Bombay, 6th May, 1932.
4884

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HIRALAL MAGANLAL KHANDWALA and SHARDA, wife of the said Hiralal Maganlal Khandwala of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned immoveable property to our client. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land containing an area of five hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plot No. 33 of the Sauparibaug estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by a Road twenty six feet in width, on the South by a Road twenty-six feet in width on the West by land of the Bombay Improvement Trust laid out as a Service Passage and on the North by Plot No. 34 of the said Estate leased to Tricumdas Kallianji which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2|2589 and Cadastral Survey No. 74|162 Parel Sewri Division. TOGETHER with the buildings thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors or their under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 586 (1), Street No. 3 in fear.

Dated this 10th day of May 1932.

ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4909

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 59 of 1932.

LOUISA ANTONIA CREADO & ANR... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MARIAN FRANCIS CREADO & ORS.. Defendants.

PURSUANT TO the Consent Decree, dated the 7th April, 1932, Marian Francis Creado the first Defendant in the above suit and the Receiver appointed by the said Decree will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned properties on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1932, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Particulars of the properties to be sold are as follows:—

FIRSTLY:—ALL THAT the undivided one-half share in the following properties:

(a) ALL that piece of Varka land called Kursachi Bhat situate at Mogra near Jogeshwari, bearing Survey No. 9, Pot No. 6, Area 2 Acres and 16 Gunthas Assessment Rupees 2-4-0.

(b) ALL that piece of Varka land called Undical situate at Majas near Jogeshwari bearing Survey No. 51, Pot No. 6, Area 10 Acres and 28 Gunthas, Assessment Rupees 4-0-0.

(c) ALL those pieces of field lands situate at Majas near Jogeshwari bearing Survey No. 41, Pot No. 1, Area 2 Acres and 9-1|4 Gunthas, Assessment Rupees 9-8-0.

SECONDLY:—ALL that undivided one-fourth share in the dwelling house situate in the Chothan of Andheri bearing No. 11-A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. CREADO & CO., Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office in Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1932.
CREADO AND CO.
Attorneys for the Receiver.
4898.

Legal Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED from dealing with or disposing of two instruments numbered 26 and 27 bearing the figure head of Ganpati printed thereon purporting to be hundies for Rs. 1,000 each bearing the signature of one Alimahomed and of our client Hasan Kambar proprietor of Neikzad Restaurant, Corner Grant Road, as our client Hasan Kambar has signed the same without consideration and under misrepresentations made to him.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1932.

DAMKEVALA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
4903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

—:o:—

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) standing in the name of UTTAMCHAND alias OOTAMCHAND alias NANCHAND HARICHAND, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay, a sugar merchant. Deceased.

Bai GAJI, widow of Chimanlal Lallubhai, of Mehsana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Saraiya Khadki in Mehsana, within the territories of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
The 23rd day of April, 1932.
Messrs. RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4907

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMED YUSUF bin HAJI MAHOMED ABDULLA, of Bombay Kokni Mahomedan Inhabitant, an Assistant Superintendent, Bombay Municipal Assessment Department residing at Bapu Khote Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

MAHOMED HUSSEIN Bin HAJI MAHOMED ABDULLA, of Bombay Kokni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at House No. 169, Bapu Khote Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and Thirty Two and in the Twenty Second Year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATELL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL
The 4th day of May, 1932.
Messrs. HARIDAS & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4902

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar High Court Original Side, Calcutta on FRIDAY, the 17th day of June, 1932, at 12 o'clock noon at his sale-room in the Court House in execution of the Decree made in Suit. No 203 of 1905 and pursuant to the Order made in the said suit on the 3rd March, 1931. All that the valuable Mining Rights in Gold, Iron, Copper, Manganese, Phosphoretic Ore, Refractory Ores and other Minerals in and over the Estate Dhalbhum also known as Pergannah Ghatshilla partly within the District of Singbhum in the Province of Bihar and Orissa partly within District Midnapur in the Province of Bengal (India) measuring more or less 1100 sq. miles.

For particulars apply to the REGISTRAR or to Mr. J. M. Chaudhuri Attorney-at-Law of No. 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta, 8th April 1932.
(Sd.) MAURICE REMFRY
Registrar.
(Sd.) J. M. CHAUDHURI,
Attorney for the Creditor having conduct of the sale.
4823.

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ASAR LANE, GHATKOPER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamiatram and Madon, Attorneys, for the Mortgagee Khimji Meghji, and at the risk and a/c. of Mortgagors, Mr. Gordhandas Thakersey and others and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage dated 2nd February, 1931; sale on the premises of the property on Friday the 20th May 1932 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

All that piece of leasehold (Khoje) land, with the building thereon, at Kirol in the Registration sub-district of Bandra in District of Bombay Suburban, admeasuring about 1327 Square Yards and bearing Survey No. 76 Plot No. 1 and Municipal D Ward House Nos. 45 and 46 B.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon attorneys for the Mortgagee No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTION SALE OF SAW MILLS MACHINERY, SECOND-HAND OFFICE FURNITURE, BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction in one lot on SATURDAY, the 14th day of May, 1932, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to close partnership account of Messrs. Furdoonji, Khurshedji Mody and Sons at their office and godowns, situate at Reay Road, Tank Bunder, eight sheds built of teak rafters, corrugated sheets and tiles, saw mills machinery manufactured by the American Saw Mills Machinery Co., comprising of saws, electric motors etc., (in the condition the same are now lying) as also office furniture such as safes, book cases, typewriters, duplicators, cupboards, chairs, tables, 5 drums naverot oil (wood preservative) about 180 gallons, etc., etc., in a whole lot or small convenient lots.

The above goods are on view.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the Intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
4897

Rs. 800 MUST BE WON

by skill in our Missing Letters Competition. Prizes: 1st Rs. 325; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50; 4th Rs. 25, etc. Closing date 15-5-32. Competition papers and rules on receipt of 8 annas entrance fee by M. O. only. Apply to: "EASTERN HERALD OFFICE", Vizianagram City.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
GIRLS ABOUT TOWN
with
KAY FRANCIS
JOEL McCREA
LILYAN TASHMAN
"Girls About Town"—gay White Way girls, dinner-at-the-Ritz girls, yachting-on-the-sound girls, gowns-from-Fifth-Avenue girls—in a spicy comedy romance.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
LUPINO LANE
IN
THE YELLOW MASK
AN EDGAR WALLACE MUSICAL THRILLER
with
DOROTHY SEACOMB
WARWICK WARD
AN ALL-TALKING, SINGING PICTURE.

THE EMPRESS
GRAND DAILY CHANGES OF M.-G.-M. MASTERPIECES.
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY
BUSTER KEATON
in
FREE AND EASY
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY
JOAN CRAWFORD
IN
MONTANA MOON
FRIDAY, 13TH MAY:
KAY FRANCIS
in
PASSION FLOWER

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
SEE AND HEAR
MISS JILLOO
In her most appealing role
In
SATI SONE
OR
CHAMPRAJ HADO
Featuring
JILLOO & JAMSHEDJI
Directed by Mr. Vakil.
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
ALL TALKING SINGING
DANCING PICTURE
A film story that breathes romance, a tender pulsating love theme amidst the splendour of Rajput Court.

MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM, Bombay.
Drawing Huge Crowds.
MEHTA — LUHAR'S
GREATEST STUNT PICTURE.
HOOR-E-HIND
with
MIRA; NAVIN CHANDRA;
Miss LOBO & Mr. APTE.
Thrilling Picture never seen before.
SHOWS: 5; 7; 9 & 11 P.M.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charni Road.

APPLICATIONS
are invited from respectable and influential persons in or about Bombay for the place of a Chief Agent or Organiser for the Bombay Presidency to represent the INDIAN MUTUAL Life Association Ltd., Triplicane, Madras on very good terms.
Only those who can guarantee results and have their remuneration based on actual results need apply. Previous connections, qualifications and age should be given.
The INDIAN MUTUAL is an ideal, popular and progressive Life Office working on Mutual basis. The first valuation as at December 1930 disclosed a good surplus enabling a declaration of Bonus of Rs. 50 and Rs. 62/8 per Rs. 1,000 each on Whole life and endowment policies.
Apply sharp to the GENERAL SECRETARY, Indian Mutual Life Association, Ltd., Triplicane, MADRAS.

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Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A., LL.B., Naib Dewan, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent, per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1|2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent, by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

NOTTS SIDE STILL A POWER

Progress Of Young Players

LONDON, (By Mail).

Among the few counties that are likely to offer a serious challenge to Yorkshire's supremacy during the coming summer. Nottinghamshire must certainly be included. They lead off with two great assets—uncommon all-round ability and uncommon fighting spirit.

No one will question their spirit who watched the gallant resistance they offered to the champions at Sheffield on the day after nearly all the team had been involved in a motor accident which kept several prominent players off the field for weeks. As for their ability, the eve-of-the-season message I have received from Trent Bridge suggests a most confident atmosphere.

"We have several young players in the side who made tremendous progress last summer, and with experience they gained should help to make up a very strong side. Provided that no ill-luck attends the team we should go far towards winning the championship once again."

Harris, Keeton, G. V. Gunn, and Hardstaff are the young players referred to, and "tremendous progress" is the correct phrase to use regarding a season which was practically the first for each of them. Harris topped the county averages with fifty per innings. Keeton, who turns from professional football at the end of winter, scored more than a thousand runs, and he and young Gunn scored centuries.

CARR AGAIN CAPTAIN.

George Gunn the elder has left the family name in the care of this son of his, for he has at last retired from first-class cricket and gone into business. Other veterans who have dropped out are Payton and Barratt. Payton, whose sterling worth deserved honours that he never received, is already coaching at Repton School. Another player who has not been re-engaged is Copley, the hero of a famous catch in the 1930 Test Match when he fielded as substitute against Australia.

Arthur Carr, a captain of the right breed, will continue to lead the team, and in Larwood and Voce he has the best pair of opening bowlers in the country. Both are highly in favour already for the Australian tour, and everybody will hope that Larwood keeps free of those minor injuries of which he has been a victim all too often. Sam Staples has been granted a benefit, and (of course) he has chosen the Yorkshire match at Nottingham.

R. D. F. Bland's success in the second team was not repeated in his higher grade matches last season, but this young amateur bowler is to be persevered with. Incidentally the country have withdrawn from the Minor Counties Championship, in which their representatives failed to win a single game during 1931.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Apply To Decoy-Avenue, N. W. For The Answer

Residents of Decoy-avenue, Golders Green, N.W.11, are clamouring to have the name of the road altered on the grounds that—

"It offers too much opportunity to cheap rumorists.

"It gives rise to suspicions on the part of people without any sense of humour.

"It suggests a den of shady company promotors, "gold brick" specialists and "con" men generally."

"Some local wits—and half-wits—are already referring to the street as 'Slopers' Island," said a resident. 'This naturally alarms local tradesmen, who wonder if it is safe to allow credit.

"One suggestion is that the name should be changed to Defoe-avenue."

A likely explanation of the name Decoy-avenue is that it dates from the time when Golders Green was a sylvan locality, the resort of bird hunters, who trapped their prey by means of decoy.

A Post-Card

Affix three pice postal Stamps and send it to us, mentioning your name and full address to get in return

'Kam Shastra'

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity

GRATIS—POST FREE.

Antak Nigrah Pharmacy
JAVNAGAR, KATHIAWAR

60 CHORUS GIRLS CLAIM A RECORD

Dresses Changed 22 Times Daily For A Year.

LONDON, (By Mail).

There are sixty young girls in St. Martin's-lane who have changed their clothes twenty-two times a day (Sundays excepted) for over twelve months.

Is this—as the people say who write to the newspapers—a record?

The young creatures themselves are inclined to think it is, though the mere act of taking off one costume with the right hand and putting on another with the left has become entirely mechanical.

They will probably miss the exercise when "White Horse Inn" comes to an end this week, and the sturdy young chorus of sixty have to content themselves with changing their clothes two or three times a day like ordinary mortal women.

If you reckon up how many week days there are in a year, and multiply the result by two, you will know how many performances that chorus has danced through, afternoon and evening, without a break and almost without an absence, writes Margaret Lane.

"Five of the girls have never missed once. Their names should go down on the Coliseum records."

"Sparky," the little blonde in the middle of the front row, whom you have probably noticed because of her retrousse nose and because her smile defies distance and the stage manager, has only missed three. "And those," she tells you proudly, "were because my mother was ill, and I had to go home to see her. 'Of course,' I'm never ill myself."

TRAINING FOR LIFE.

She was changing smoothly from a brilliant dress into a crinoline of leaf-green, with a small bodice of pink velvet. The operation never ruffled her hair. The girl next her was tying up her long green tights with little tapes on to a girdle. The one beyond had thrown her long legs across a chair and was thumping and pinching the muscles with dispassionate thoroughness.

In the corner a silent German girl with paste hoops in her ears sat stock still in her Tyrolese costume and knitted. "Her job's to yodel, and she doesn't waste much breath talking," whispered "Sparky." (Her real name is Miss Honor Sparks, but she has the sort of impudent face that invites nicknames. Her nose is tipped up at an absurdly sweet tilt, and she has small, delicate nostrils. In fact, if you understand me, she is noticeably attractive).

"My young man," said "Sparky," cramming a sort of pink tulle halo over her smooth curls, "says I shall never have any excuse for keeping him waiting. This quick-change show has been a training for life." She buttoned her shoes, hooked her bodice, and was ready. "When I marry," she announced, "I shall leave the stage. Far too much like work....."

It was a very feminine room. Even the Pekingese snoring with affection on the arm of "Sparky's" chair was called "Fifi," and was an undeniable lady. "She has never missed a single performance," said her owner, who was watching the others from inside the cruel make-up of a comedy spinster.

EARLY TO RISE.

"How these young things keep up," she said, "is more than I can understand. Hard at work all the afternoon, hard at work until late at night, and then after it all, they never seem to lie in bed late in the morning."

"Can't spare the time," said "Sparky." "There's always the country to fly down to at the week ends and tennis or riding every morning you can afford it. How should I get any of these things if I didn't take them early?"

"And that really, is her recipe, Early to rise, even if you can't go early to bed. Get out of town every minute you can. The money you save on party clothes can be spent for a canter in the Row. A week-end in the country is worth a life time in town, and gardening is good for the complexion."

"It's all very well for the sixteen year-olds to knock around," she said, "but I'm getting old in the game." She must be at least twenty-one, and attributes her longevity to good temper.

She is a part of what must be by now the heartiest chorus in town.

POLA'S FOURTH

Pittsburg, (By Mail).

Pola Negri is to marry a Chicago millionaire in July or August.

This will be Pola Negri's fourth marriage. Her other husbands were a baron, a count, and a prince.

Of her new "mystery fiance", Miss Negri says: "He is a man whom everyone looks up to and admires." She refuses to disclose his name because, he has forbidden her to do so.

Gillette's STUPENDOUS INTRODUCTORY Offer!

The most astounding razor bargain in 29 years

NEW, patented, *positive-registration* genuine Gillette Razor with 5 specially processed, super-keen, double-edged, double-service, genuine *New* Gillette Blades—FOR A LITTLE OVER THE COST OF THE BLADES ALONE.

Don't miss Gillette's Greatest Offer! Go now to your dealer and ask to see the Gillette "Good Will" Set.

It is revolutionary! It marks the greatest advance in razor design since the invention of the safety razor. Here is an entirely *New*, greatly improved genuine Gillette Razor which keeps the blade in exact alignment . . . rigid . . . so that every stroke of the wonderful, genuine *New* Gillette Blade shaves close and clean with maximum comfort!

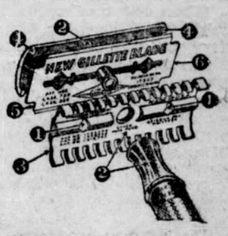
Gillette has spent vast sums to perfect this amazing new razor and blade! Now, to prove its superiority, Gillette offers the *positive-registration* Gillette Razor to you AT PRACTICALLY THE PRICE OF THE 5 BLADES ALONE.

It will pay you to throw away your old razor! It may be dented, damaged or out of alignment. Get this *New* Gillette and enjoy a lifetime of shaving luxury.

Don't wait! Quantity is limited! Time is limited! Get your "Good Will" Set today.

Genuine
NEW Gillette
RAZORS — BLADES

NOTE
THE NEW FEATURES



1
Patented positive-registration razor that assures real shaving comfort.

2
Razor and blade specially treated—resists tarnish or discolouration.

3
Channelled razor guard allows the blade to engage the beard with a full cutting edge, yet with perfect safety.

4
Reinforced razor corners prevent damage if dropped.

5
Cut-out corners of blade prevent razor pull.

6
Wonderful *New* Processed Blade with keenest, smoothest shaving edges that science can produce.

PROTECTED BY PATENTS THE WORLD OVER

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.
Representatives: Muller & Phipps (India), Ltd.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Delhi, Lahore, Rangoon

HUSBAND'S SECOND DIVORCE SUIT

Decree That Was Rescinded

LONDON (By Mail).

"I think that in the interests of general morality he should be allowed to have his decree" said Mr. Justice Bateson in the Divorce Court recently.

The case was one in which it was recalled that a man's brother-in-law had intervened in a former divorce suit and a decree which had been granted to him was recinded.

Mr. Francis David Stuart, Murray-street, York, petitioned for a decree nisi on the ground that his wife, Gertrude Annie Stuart, had committed adultery with Cyril Francis West. The allegations were not denied, but Mr. Stuart asked the judge to exercise his discretion in respect of the finding against him in the previous case of two acts of adultery.

Mr. Grazebrook, senior, for Mr. Stuart, said that he wished to appeal on Mr. Justice Hill's finding, but was advised that the judge could find adultery on the evidence, and that on the question of law there was no appeal.

Mr. Justice Bateson, giving judgment, said that in such a peculiar case, without in any way making a precedent, he might be allowed to exercise his discretion in Mr. Stuart's favour.

In October, 1928, Mr. Stuart obtained a decree nisi, but in May, 1929, a relative of his wife intervened, and subsequently the decree was rescinded. In May, 1931, Mr. Stuart filed a fresh petition based on the alleged adultery of his wife with a different co-respondent on a later date, and that petition was now before the Court.

HIS EMPLOYER'S TESTIMONY.

There had been no concealment by Mr. Stuart in this suit of what had taken place. He still maintained in effect that he was guiltless of the charge made against him.

"I adjourned this case," said Mr. Justice Bateson, "because I was not satisfied about some of the facts, but to-day I have seen Mr. Benjamin Rowntree, chairman of Rowntrees Ltd., York, who is the employer of Mr. Stuart. Mr. Rowntree gave Mr. Stuart a very high character, and said that he had been his confidential secretary for twenty years, and still held that post. Mr. Rowntree was supporting him in every way, and had done so throughout the proceedings.

"Mr. Stuart has two children, and it did not seem fair that he should be tied to a woman who committed adultery in the way that his wife apparently did. I think that in the interests of general morality Mr. Stuart should be allowed to have his decree, notwithstanding all that has happened."

Mr. Stuart was granted a decree nisi, with the custody of the children.

"JUNE" AND HER MARRIAGE

Future On The Stage

SOUTHAMPTON (By Mail).

"I do not know what is going to happen about my marriage," said Lady Inverclyde ("June," the actress), when she arrived here recently in the Canadian liner Empress of Britain, after a year's absence from England. She said:

"I still want to get married, but it seems, I must linger on until Lord Inverclyde takes some step. In the meantime I shall try to forget my troubles in work. I have had no direct word from Lord Inverclyde since I left England, and the position appears to be a deadlock.

"I am glad to be back. It is untrue to say I ever suggested I wanted to stay [illegible] to England. I have come back to work, and I shall probably be appearing in a musical comedy in London shortly."

Lady Inverclyde unsuccessfully petitioned for a decree of nullity of marriage in 1930. An August, 1931, she was granted a Reno divorce, which is not recognised in England, and repeated her determination to marry Mr. Lothar Mendes as soon as the legal position of her divorce was settled.

MOST WANTED BOXER

PARIS (By Mail).

Mr. Leon See, his manager, stated to-day that Carnera must be the most-sought-after boxer in the world.

Practically every country in Europe has made offers to him, and his programme is full up for some time.

His biggest fight will be against the winner of the Gains-Mulin bout at the White City in May.

Meanwhile, the Indian princes want him to go to India and meet their court boxers and wrestlers.

Carnera is willing—if each prince guarantees him £10,000.

MYSTERIOUS MEN

Women Alone Are Not To Blame

One often sees allusions to the mysterious and incomprehensible woman of to-day, but what about man?

Men lead private and hidden lives from the time they are grown up, and go off to do queer and inexplicable things, often in buildings no woman may enter.

Even the clothes they wear are as full of the relics of rites and ceremonies as a Masonic meeting—curious buttons in unexpected places, and secret pockets concealed in linings. Women's clothes go up and down in a straightforward way, but any one who has tried to fold male garments knows that they are about as tractable as an Army mule, and more difficult to control.

In the morning mysterious man goes off to his lair in the City. No woman really understands what he does there, and he is careful not to enlighten her. He may drop a reference to things that "come over the tape," or to his board of directors' meetings, but he never explains what these things actually accomplish in real life.

FUSSY IMPORTANCE.

Men love to sit round important-looking tables, surrounded by fussy bits of paper. They take hours to solve questions that a woman, trained as she is to make sudden decisions about pounds of onions and yards of ribbon, would settle in a twinkling.

But then men have to weigh up the pros and cons, things that no woman comprehends; for one thing, she can never remember which means "before" and which "after."

Yet all the really difficult things in life, like washing eggspoons and picking up ladders, are left to women.

When the man comes home at night he brings his air of mystery with him. He delves into those dreary pages of the newspaper which contain such remarks as: "The Dodger top weight, is 12st. 10lbs., 7lbs. of which being penalty, he allows King-stock 4lbs.," and "Sterling Gold Mines hardened to 32/6-¾ ¾-¾," all of which is of course, just nonsense to a woman.

Then he dismembers the wireless set, letting fall a few mysterious allusions to resistance and percussions, and proceeds to make noises. The only thing a woman can do with a wireless set is to get a station and listen to it. No man ever does anything as simple as that.

The curious thing is that women encourage men in their mysteries; they even take a pride in them. "My husband's in the City," they say proudly to a friend. "I've no idea what he does there," or, "My husband's an engineer; he makes such queer machines; I don't understand them at all."

Women have been brought up through the ages to admire men's mystery, but some day they are going to find out all about it, and what a bad time that will be for men!

INDEPENDENCE, WITH GINGER

Ceylon To Grow Her Own Product

Acrording to a Colombo paper, experiments in the cultivation of ginger carried on in the Kandy District have yielded good results.

Ceylon secures all her dried or cured ginger from India and in 1930 the value of such imports came to Rs. 70.000. Other ginger products imported are ginger powder, ginger spirit and essence of ginger, for medicinal purposes, while ginger preserve comes from China.

It is learnt that experiments have shown that besides a high grade of dried ginger all the other products too could be provided locally.

Efforts are, however, at present concentrated in the first instance on producing an improved ginger by the use of fertilisers and by trials with imported seed.

To begin with, however, trials are being carried out with the object of improving the ginger now grown. Two varieties imported from India are being tried out, while a series of tests have been commenced with different kinds of manure.

RINGOL Compound
PREPARED ON THE BASIS
RAZOR PARALYSIS SCRATCHES
AND ALL SKIN TROUBLES
M. A. PARADKER & CO.
BOMBAY. 4.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR INDIA

Casein Glue

(By R. N. BAPASOLA).

The very important and commercial product which is known as Casein Glue can be prepared without difficelty by experimenting with the following process:

Add about 500lbs. of distilled water into 1lb. of Casein and and 3-1|2lbs. of Sod. bicarbonate and allow to remain nearly for six to seven hours. To prevent the articles from getting decomposed and mouldy, it is necessary to add small quantity of antiseptic such as Thymol or Salicylic acid or Carbolic acid, etc. Sometimes Shellac is also used.

Very often it is also known that ammonia, soda or borax is added in casein. The casein glue is made more soluble by adding formaldehyde. This glue can be made waterproof by dissolving the casein in lime. This casein glue is very useful in wood working and various other purposes and it can very easily displace ordinary gelatine glue and it has much greater advantage over the other types of glues as it can be applied in cold water and thus it avoids the trouble of melting the glue by heating process.

CASEIN AS SIZING MATERIAL.

Casein is a very important substance used as a sizing material. Since several years important paper manufacturers make use of Casein sizing and various textile mills are employing the casein for the purpose of dressing and finishing. There is a distinct advantage of the Casein over Geletine because it is precipitated by the addition of alum whereas most of the gelatine is lost in water.

WOMEN MAKE BOYS CUNNING

Charge Against Teachers

Miss Charlotte Cowdray, the education expert, who is headmistress of one of London's most flourishing girls' schools, blames women teachers for the sudden increase in crime.

Women in charge of boys between the ages of seven and eleven, she declared, have a harmful effect on the boys' characters and morals.

"In my opinion," said Miss Cowdray, "the sudden crime increase is not due to lack of control of children while their fathers were away at the war and their mothers were war workers. (This was Sir H. Samuel's explanation.)

"Hundreds of women took the place of men in boys' schools during the war. It is the tendency to-day to keep these women teachers in boys' schools even when their pupils have reached the ages of seven to eleven. This is what is wrong."

PUNISHMENT PREFERRED.

Then Miss Cowdray gave the following views about boys—and women:—

A woman teacher has never been a boy. She can never appreciate his point of view.

A woman talks to a boy; he would prefer punishment from a man.

A woman appeals to a boy's sense of chivalry "to be good." She only makes him sly and cunning.

A boy of ten should be a little brute if he is going to be any good later—not a sly little angel.

"There are only two countries in the world," said Miss Cowdray, "where women play such a part in education—England and America. They introduced this principle in America before we did—and look at the state of that country now!"

PUTTING OUT A FIRE—

With Ginger Beer Gas

Quelling the fiercest type of petrol and oil fires with gas issuing from cylinders at a temperature of minus 110 degs. Fahr! This is what Britain's latest type of fire engine can do. The gas, liquefied carbon-dioxide—that used in mineral waters—is cheap and there is no water damage, invariably heavier than that inflicted by flame and smoke, associated with its use.

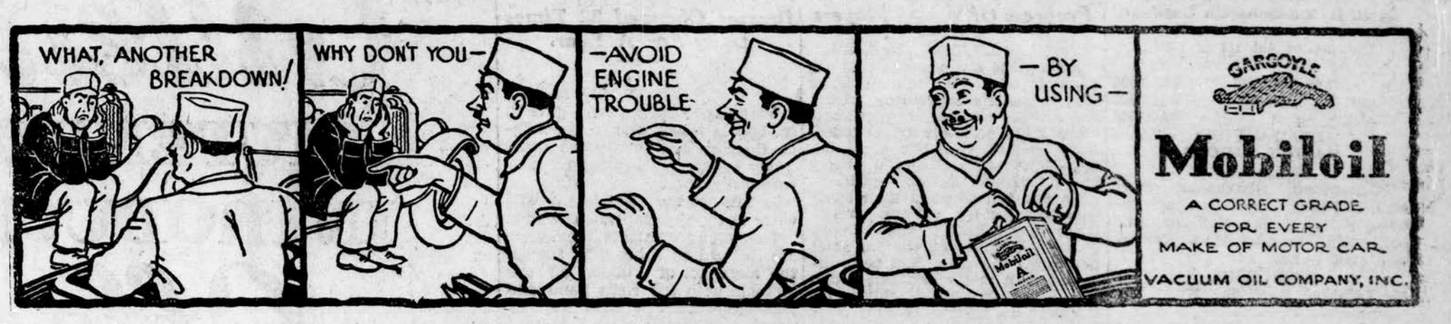
It cannot injure the daintiest of fabrics, in fact, it improves furs.

The new fire engine, which is being commissioned by Redcar Corporation recently consists of a high-speed motor tender containg eight cylinders, each charged with 50lbs. of liquefied carbon-dioxide gas. The cylinders are arranged in two banks, each with its high-pressure hose and funnel-shaped nozzle.

Immediately this chemical fire engine arrives at a fire its crew has merely to turn a valve.

Instantly the carbon-dioxide is discharged at the seat of the flames, which it proceeds to freeze out!

The fire engine, which is British in design and construction, is the first of its type in Europe—there is only one other and that is in Los Angeles.



CURE FOR GANGSTERS

O. K. Idea To "Inbag" Them

The following remedy for the gangs menace has been suggested by a Japanese.

Surely the time are ripe, if not more so, when our honourable police bobs should put their feet down with a firm hand. More as every day we hear of gangster persons performing burglings, grabbings, and other legaless pursuits and getting away with it, scots free and gratis.

This, I venture to make bold, are a very awful state of conditions which will cause London to become more worse as Chicago unless we succeed to successfully secure the bull by his horns.

Permit I should inform that I have invented a very patent and O.K. idea which, I warrant to bet, will cause saidly gangster to knash their teeth for potentess rage.

IT'S ALL SO EASY

This so epochal idea, which I do not hesitate to doubt will grow to become 1 of the, if not the most parallelless event of the 20st century, will be a 100 per cent. expenseless, are only necessay for Honourable Parliament to evoke a Bill making it non-legal for any car to speed at more as 5 miles per hour. Persons making to exceed this limit to be mulct 5 pound and a caution for the first offence 100£ for the 2-tr and 3years of the hardest for the 3-st. Persons performing a 4-rd offence to be seriously punished.

"Kindly to inform," you requesh how this punkish idea are going stop these desperandoes or cause same to successfully be imbagged. It sounds to be so mad as a hatter."

Allow me to kindly inform that, saidly gangsters performed a smash-and-grabbing under the new Bill, they would be imbagged 'too sweet' and 'p.d.q.' if they did not make their getaways at more as 5m's. p.h. But if they went more fast as the saidly 5 m's p.h. they would suffer to immediately be incopped for breaking the speed la under Sec. 32, Act 4, Sec.

Gangstering, the prevention of.

TEARS IN THE HIGH COURT

A scene occurred in a King's Bench Divisional Court the other day when an appeal which arose out of an accident to a boy while he was playing a game of "riders and horses" in a gymnasium was dismissed.

The appellants were the London County Council, the defendants in the action, which was brought by a boy named Jones and his widowed mother, and was heard at Southwark County Court last December.

Mr. R. G. Englebach, for the council, stated that Jones was under eighteen years of age, and under the Employment Act he was sent to the Heralds Institute, Bermondsey, for a course of instruction.

Jones was sent to the gymnasium for physical exercises, and while engaged in a game with a number of other lads he fell and broke his elbow. A county court jury awarded him £1,000 damages, and his mother was awarded £30.

Mr. Justice Avory, giving judgment, said that the verdict could not be allowed to stand as it was unreasonable.

The appeal was accordingly allowed with costs.

The mother of the boy, hearing the decision, burst into tears and exclaimed; "I am a widow. I haven't a penny in the world. They ought to do something. I have to keep the boy."

Leave to appeal further was

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Established 1897.
Head Office: Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.
Ask for the Prospectus of the new "FAMILY SECURITY" Policy issued by this Leading and Popular Indian Life Office.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO. Managers.

MORE PADDY FOR CEYLON

Minister's Optimistic Forecast

"The output of paddy grown in Celyon will be increased by about 50 per cent. of the last year's crop. This is directly due to the depression in the staple industries. A marked acceleration of paddy cultivation is taking place all over the Island, and if the depression continues the paddy industry of Ceylon will soon establish itself in its pristine position as the paramount staple industry of the country."

This is the view of Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands. He pointed out in a recent interview that large areas not hitherto cultivated with paddy were coming into cultivation in the major paddy growing districts.

RESTORING TANKS.

As a first step in the "grow more paddy movement" which he was out to foster, the Minister pointed out that a more vigorous policy of tank resteration was needed, and he was preparing a scheme, which, without much additional expense to the coutnry, would enable that object to be realised. He felt that under the present system where village labour was burdened with the whole onus of tank restoration under the supervision of the Department of Irrigation, valuable time and labour were wasted in two directions. At present villagers dependent on tanks for the cultivation of their plots had to do work on the tank bunds equivalent to eleven days per year for every acre they possessed. On the average a villager of this type owned about five acres. That meant that he had to put in 55 days' work a year on a tank. The result was that the cultivation of his fields suffered to the extent of those 55 days that he was absent from his fields on tank work, while at the same time the work of tank restoration made little progress on account of the limited time devoted to it by the villager whose efforts, owing to malaria, were more or less spasmodic.

U. S. AND WAR DEBTS

No Revision Hopes At Present

In view of the recent statements by Mr. "Al." Smith and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, on the subject of the Allied War Debts to America, it is as well to emphasise the present official attitude of the Washington Government.

Mr. Andrew Mellon, the new United States Ambassador, carefully avoided any reference to this issue in his speech to the Pilgrims' Club last week.

But he has had, since his recent arrival in London, a number of opportunities for private conversation with British Ministers and officials, and with some of his fellow Ambassadors.

Mr. Melon made it perfectly clear that it would be futile, not to say fatal, for America's European debtors to endeavour at this juncture to raise the question of an revision—whether by cancellation or by reduction— of their respective or collective obligations under this head.

Even apart from the natural caution prompted by the approach of the elections in the case of politicians, American public opinion is still too much pre-occupied with the domestic financial depression and the consequent increases in taxation to view such a discussion with equanimity, let alone alacrity.

TWO CONDITIONS

Indeed, it will be wholly disinclined to listen to Europe's appeals until

(1)Europe has settled for herself on sound and economic lines Reparations and cognate problems;

(ii.) Has shown her readiness to adopt substantial and practical measures in relation to the limitation and reduction of armaments.

Mr. Stimson has just been speaking to M. Tardieu in almost identical language, and, if any more formal and public expression is to be given to Washington's views on these points, it will be given by the American Secretary of State rather than by any of the Ambassadors.

But it is not Mr. Stimson's intention to make ony public allusion to the matter during his present stay in Europe, if this can possibly be avoided.

GIRL WITH 1,000 SUITORS

But She'll Never Marry

Here is the story of a girl with a thousand suitors. She comes from Kent, and her name is Miss Sybil Jones. She is tall and slender, has blue-grey eyes, golden hair, and a well-shaped mouth.

Farmers, noblemen, authors, and working men have written to her from all parts of the world asking if she will marry them.

But she is determined never to marry.

"Two years ago it was different," she said. "Then I knew a man whom I really loved, and he loved me. I was the happiest girl in the world, but—that is past. I shall never marry now."

Miss Jones has received more than a thousand proposals of marriage during the last four years.

"Some of these offers are just ridiculous, and I burn them right away," she said. "They are from men who have seen my picture in an advertisement in some newspaper.

"Many of my pictures have been taken as advertisements for stockings, showing rather a lot of leg, and these sometimes result in letters from Mrs. Grundies asking how I can be so immodest!

"A persistent wooer is a farmer of the Western United States. He has sent me pictures of himself and his ranch-house, and tells me in every letter that the house is mine as soon as I want it.

"Another of my most perservering suitors is a Hungarian Count, and he writes me the most passionate love letters about once a month. I never answer his epistles, but he still writes.

"When I have finished my day's work I like to go to my home and sit with my mother in the evenings listening to the gramophone or the wireless. I get all my joy out of a good book or music, and my work."

Miss Jones is the most photographed girl in the world. Ten thousand photographs of her have been taken since 1928 and her face has been used for the front page of hundreds of coloured magazines.

MUSSOLINI AS VIOLINIST

Fritz Kreisler was once received by Mussolini. In the course of their conversation the famous violinist said to the Duce: "But you, too, are a fidd'er."

Mussolini protested that the honour of being so called by the most eminent violinist of the age was too great an honour. "Besides, how do you know I play?" he asked, suspecting someone had been priming Kreisler on his taste for flattery. "Because of what I see there," Kreisler answered, and touched the place under Mussolini's left cheek where his instrument had left a mark. Then Mussolini really was pleased.

KOPRAN Antiseptic Tooth Paste
The first Indian Tooth Paste Selling in America
Formula of:—DR. V. R. KOKATNUR. M. Sc., Ph. D. and Dr. V. M. Desai, D. D. S.
Sold at all Stores.

To a LADY.

who is afraid to smile

Underneath the mask that covers dingy, unsightly teeth, is gleaming white enamel.

Listerine Tooth Paste will remove that mask. Safely! Its marvelous cleansing and polishing agents are harder than tartar. Therefore, they remove it! But they are softer than tooth enamel. Hence, they cannot scratch nor harm it. Listerine Tooth Paste cleans the enamel—revealing its original whiteness.

You will enjoy the fresh, clean, healthy taste Listerine Tooth Paste leaves in the mouth. You will be amazed, too, that this superior dentifrice, developed by the makers of Listerine Antiseptic, actually costs less than other quality tooth pastes.

Give Listerine Tooth Paste a fair trial. You will see your teeth grow whiter...more beautiful...and you will no longer be afraid to smile.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste (and Listerine Antiseptic) recommend Prophy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

Send this advertisement with one anna in stamps to Muller & Phipps (Asia) Ltd., P. O. Box 773, Bombay—for a generous size trial tube of Listerine Tooth Paste.

LISTERINE
TOOTH PASTE
5619A.

THROAT & CHEST TROUBLE

FOR relieving dust throat, laryngitis, dry tickling coughs and other trouble in the throat or bronchials, these Peps breatheable tablets are simply wonderful.

Stripped of their protective silver wrapper and dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off valuable soothing, healing, and germicidal fumes which are breathed direct into the lungs.

Carry a few Peps in your pocket. Take them whenever you feel the least discomfort in throat or chest and to ward off colds, and chills.

PEPS
THE NOVEL BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS.
All medicine dealers sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle. L.P. 888.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Vaishakh, Shud 6, 1933.
Parsi—Adar 7, 1301.
Muslim—Mohurrum 4, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 6m.
Sunset—7h. 4m.
Hightide—2-40, 15-59.
Lowtide—8-36, 22-08.
Phases of the Moon: First Quarter 13th May 7h. 10m. p.m. Full Moon 20th May 10h. 29m. a.m. Last Quarter 27th May 10h. 24m. a.m. New Moon June 5.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 12.

Results of second M.B.B.S. and Third M.B.B.S. Examination University Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 4-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME—12 noon, Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. L. R. Kamath's violin solo and Madhavlal's sitar solo; 9 p.m. news in Hindi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS—The wraith" left Suez on the morning Clan Line steamer "Clan Macil- of 9th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE—Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Forth Bank" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 13th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENMENTS

Messrs. Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co's S S City of Athens left New York on the 29th April with General Cargo for Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta. She is expected to arrive in Bombay on 31st May and sail again on 2nd June 1932 for Colombo, Madras, Rangoon, and Calcutta.

SWADESHI BAZAR

The Swadeshi Bazar at Opera House is drawing greater number of visitors amongst those who paid visits on Monday, Were Mr. Ramdar Solicitor, of Mr. Shariff Devji Kanji, Miss Dhumatkar, Dr. Shoitram, Dr. (Mrs.) Turkhud, Mr. Sett, Mr. P. N. Wadia, Mr. Lalkaka Excise Collector, Mr. and Mrs. Bapuji Dhondi, Mr. Byram Karanjia, Pdesident Indian Merchants' Chamber, and Mr. and Mrs. Byram Khambatta.

The Bazar is open to all till the 15th inst. from 4 to 9 p.m. Admission is Free.

ADVANCE SWADESHI

(From A Correspondent).

BENARES, May 10.

It is a happy sign of the Time that a religious body like the All-India Varnashram Swarajya Sangha has moved in the direction of the propagation of Swadeshi, through religious teachings. It is understood that, under its auspices, a party consisting of some of the eminent persons and well-known religious leaders and orators will pay a visit to several towns of Northern India, with his Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya Bharti Krishna Tirtha Maharaja at its head.

Arrangements are afoot at Agra, Ajmer, Meerut, Hathras, Mathura, Aligarh and some other places to accord them a fitting reception.

STOP PRESS

ELECTION VOTING FIGURES.

LONDON, May 10.

Versailles.—Le Prun secured 633 votes out of 226.

Paul Faure who secured 114 votes was second.

Painleve received 12 votes and Cachin 8.

Le Prun's election was a foregone conclusion. Nevertheless thousands of notables, both men and women, representing society, diplomacy and fine arts were drawn to the historic town.

The usual festive air was absent and the national grief had banished much of the usual gaiety from the customary luncheon parties at principal hotels.—Reuter.

MYMENSINGH TORNADO.

MYMENSINGH, May 10.

It appears that yesterday's tornado originated from the other side of the Brahmaputra and sweeping over a number of villages crossed the river at Kalyanpur and devastated the area surrounding Mymensingh Jail and passed towards south where it spent its fury. Twenty bodies were discovered to-day. About 50 persons appear to have been injured and four have died on the way to hospital.

About 220 convicts did not respond to roll call.

Reports from affected villages state that over 20 persons have been killed. Many have been injured and several missing. Hundreds of cattle have been killed. The breadth of the track of the tornado was about half a mile.—A. P.

NEW INDIAN COTTON EXCHANGE

Mr. Halai Explains Aims And Objects And Replies To Critics

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"Whether we get anything by the Round Table Conference or not, whether we get anything through the Civil Disobedience Movement or not, we will achieve what we want if we are straightforward and honest in our business," said Mr. W. T. Halai, the prime-organiser of the Indian Cotton Exchange, during the course of his speech as Chairman of the adjourned preliminary meeting of the members of Exchange held at 4 p.m. to-day at the Motishah Buildings, Marwari Bazar.

The meeting was convened to explain the aims and objects of the newly started Exchange and to reply to the criticisms of many of the Gujarati papers.

At the outset Mr. Halai explaining why a New Cotton Exchange was started when there were already three other Associations dealing in cotton, said that the Exchange was started with the idea of giving an opportunity to the poorest of the poor to trade in cotton. One of its most important objects was to help the cause of the cotton grower as well as the cotton trader. The Exchange are also going to take in hand the question of cattle breeding. The Exchange are having correspondence regarding the subject with the Deolali Cattle farm.

Continuing, he said that a special feature of the new Exchange would be a Scheme of Insurance which only the American Cotton Exchange has got. Nearly 900 people had applied for membership of the Exchange and only 550 had been admitted so far. Many Associations in the Suburbs which are dealing in cotton had applied for Affiliation with the Exchange.

The reasons for their starting a new Association like the above were many and one of them was their belief that some Indian cotton merchants in co-operation with foreigners were ruining the cotton trade of the country. The membership fee of the new Exchange was only Rs. 100, whereas they had to pay a very large amount to other associations.

Replying to the criticisms of the Gujarati papers, Mr. Halai said that the Exchange was not a bogus one and had responsible men at the head. It was not right on the part of the papers to carry on propaganda against the Exchange without knowing the details. He would have taken action against some of the papers in a court of Law, which would have surely convicted those responsible but he was not ready to do that at present.

Mr. Chelashanker Vyas, the ex-Editor of the "Sunday Advocate," who spoke next, criticised the "Hindusthan" for the "dirty propaganda" it was carrying on against the Exchange in spite of its knowing that responsible men like Mr. Halai were at the head of the Exchange.

With a vote of thanks the meeting came to a close.

The Indian Cotton Exchange, which will be situated at the Motisha Building will be opened at an early date by Sir Manmohandas Ramji, member of the Council of State.

PROFESSOR MENTIS' AMAZING POWERS

Hidden Youth Located After Half-An-Hour

Professor Mentis who is now performing at the Rialto was challenged by a well-known local gentleman who prefers to remain anonymous whether the claim made by the Professor to find stolen or lost articles or missing persons could be proved in public.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Professor Mentis accepted the challenge and the test put forward in the challenger was that at 5 p.m. on Tuesday a committee of residents near Grant Road Bridge would hide a boy—a complete stranger to the Professor and chosen from the passers-by—within a radius of 100 yards from the Rialto Cinema. The Professor would then be blind-folded and asked to locate the hidden boy.

BOY HIDDEN AWAY.

Undaunted, the Professor arrived punctually at the fixed time near Grant Road Bridge and the challenger chose his own committee composed of Messrs. P. S. Bhiwandiwalla, F. B. Vazifdar, D. Chichgar, F. E. Dordi, Mohamed A. Saraswala and B. M. Khambatta, accordingly had the Professor blind-folded and chose a young boy, Yakub Jussa whom they hid.

A large crowd had gathered near Grant Road Bridge and there was a regular blockade in the traffic. After a vigorous search lasting for over half an hour the Professor located the boy in the compound of the Empress Cinema amidst the cheers of the thousands who were watching his activities with interest.

Professor Mentis had foretold the breaking of the Sino-Japanese War and England going off the Gold Standard. He is giving free tests of his powers daily at the Rialto.

CHEAP MONEY IN BRITAIN

Rise In Securities

SUGAR FIRM

LONDON, May 9.

With abundance of cheap money British Government securities again advanced while result of French elections caused buying of international securities particularly from Paris. Tin suffered setback, selling pressure becoming more pronounced and prices falling over five sterling. Cereals and sugar markets were firmer in sympathy with New York. Liverpool cotton futures declined under some selling induced by weakness of Egyptian and American cotton.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION UNITY

Congress Executive Committee Meeting

NAGPUR, May 9.

The Executive Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress met here this evening. Mrs. Indirabai Ruikar, on behalf of Mr. R. S. Ruikar, the president, who is being prosecuted on a charge of sedition, welcomed the delegates, about twenty of whom had come from Bombay, Bengal and Madras.

The committee's discussions this evening centred round the question of the programme of unity among trade union organisations in India. The delegates generally were favourably inclined towards the proposals of the Bombay Unity Committee although certain details evoked considerable opposition.

The executive committee will meet again tomorrow to discuss this question in detail.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

The Revd. K. C. and Mrs. MacPherson lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 10.

Previous Closing Rate	5.90
To-day's Opening Rate	5.88
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	5.87
Difference	—.03

Broach Expectation A/M Nov 169 1/8
Broach Expectation J/Aug. 177

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, May 10.

Previous Closing Rate	4.32
To-day's Opening Rate	4.28
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	4.29
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 10.

Silver Ready	17
Higher	+2 as.
Silver Forward	17 1/6
Higher	+2 as.

Market:—Speculators lost and China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, May 10.

Siver Ready	55	6 0
Silver Vaishakh	55	6 0
Silver Jaith	55	10 0
Gold Ready	28	1 0

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle").

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, May 10.

Previous Closing	3.68 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.67 7/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, May 10.

Previous Closing	3.68
To-day's Opening	3.68 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.69

"Congress Bulletins" In Court Room

200 Copies Seized: Two Volunteers Arrested

Distribution of Urdu "Congress Bulletins" in the court room of Mr. Oscar Brown Officiating Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court, Bombay was the feature of the activities of Muslim Congress volunteers on Tuesday.

Shortly after Mr. Brown started his work two Muslim volunteers came to the court and began to distribute "Urdu Congress Bulletins" in the court room, as well as on the verandah. For a few minutes they could do the work unnoticed but soon they attracted the attention of a police officer in the court room. Finding that the copies distributed by the volunteers were "Congress Bulletin" the police put the two volunteers under arrest and seized nearly 200 copies from them.

The arrested persons were removed to the Nagpada Police Station.

"VOLUNTEER CAMP" RAIDED

Two Muslims Marched To Nagpada Lock-up

A quiet room in a house in Moreland Road was raided by the Nagpada Police on Tuesday afternoon.

The police suspected the place to be a "Camp" of Congress Volunteers. On a search of the place they found one Red Shirt and two Nickers which they seized.

The police also found two men inside the room who are suspected to be Congress volunteers. Both the men who are Muslims were placed under arrest and marched to Nagpada Police Station where they have been detained in custody.

"QUIT BOMBAY"

Bombay, Tuesday.

Four Congressmen were released this afternoon from the Byculla House of Correction. Two persons have been asked to leave the City of Bombay and not to return to Bombay without the permission of the Police Commissioner.

The other two persons have been served with notices asking them to report themselves to the police every day.

Unemployed Workers' League

A meeting of the unemployed was held at Dongri on Sunday last when dockers, seamen and others were present.

Another huge meeting of the unemployed was held on Tuesday at Colaba under the auspices of the Unemployed Workers' League, Bombay. Messrs. Sane. Potkar and Bukhari spoke.

It was explained to the workers how the present society was divided into two classes, one having all the resources, political power and wealth at their disposal while the other class namely the working class deprived of everything except their labour power. The capitalist class today by means of standardisation and new machines throws out thousands of workers on streets.

The only remedy was, concluded the speakers to join the Unemployed Workers' League and present a united and bold front.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Jutes shares opened steady and unchanged in sympathy with hessians but later on owing to considered unsatisfactory outcome of the Jute Mill Association Conference reacted sharply, closing easy at the lowest of the day. Coal shares remained dull and uninteresting for want of any business. Teas were practically neglected. In the miscellaneous section sugar shares were easier while Titaghur Papers were enquired for at better rates. Others showed no change. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations.—

Securities.—3-1/2 per cent paper 52-14; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 69-5; 4-1/2 per cent Loan 1955/60 75-5; 5 per cent Bonds 1935 97-12; 5 per cent Loan 1922/47 92-10; ditto 1945/55 99-8; 6 per cent Bonds 1932/36 100-5; 6 per cent U. P. Bonds 1921/41 103-3, 6-1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 102-10.

Banks.—Imperial Bank fully paid 1005.

Railways.—Sara Serajganj Railway 68.

Jutes.—Clive ordy. 19-14; Gourepore ordy. 210; Howrah 30-9; Kamarhatty ordy. 314; National ordy. 16-12; Orient 149-8; Presidency [illegible]

THE MAYOR MARIE DRESSLER IS ARRIVING IN "POLITICS" at the CAPITOL with POLLY MORAN HER CAMPAIGN MANAGER.

MARATHA YOUTH SUCCUMBS

Motor Accident On Queens Road

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sequel to a motor accident this night on the Queen's Road, a Maratha youth was seriously injured. While being removed to the G. T. Hospital, he succumbed on the way.

It appears that Mr. Rustomji Dadabhai Barla, a Parsi merchant residing at Dady Castle, Napean Sea Road, was coming from Marine Lines in his car, and was proceeding along Queen's Road. When the car arrived near the Automobile Company Ltd., at about 8-45 p.m., a Maratha youth Bala attempted to cross the road. It is alleged that as he was under the influence of liquor he could not cross the road straight, but walked slowly and in an unsteady manner. Consequently he knocked against the bumper of the car. His head having come in contact with the front light, was seriously injured. He fell dowd and was run over. While he was being taken to the G. T. Hospital, he died on the way.

HOMICIDAL STAB WOUNDS

How Pan-Shop-keeper Was Done To Death

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Two eye-witnesses gave evidence this morning before the City Coroner when an inquest was held over the death of one Altaf Husein Hafiz Ali, an upcountry Muslim who was fatally stabbed last Wednesday at Nagpada, and died in the J.J. Hospital on the following morning.

The deceased who had his pan shop at New Nagpada was alleged to have been stabbed by two persons, named Mohamed Jema Shah Jemal and Abdul Azeez Munshi Abdul Hamid, following a dispute over the price of a 'Pan' which the suspects refused to pay. Both the suspects were arrested by Nagpada Police and are in police cesstody.

"PROFUSELY BLEEDING."

One of the eye-witnesses living in Ramzan Building deposed that on Wednesday night at about 9-15 he heard some noise in the passage of the building, and on coming out, he saw the first suspect with a knife in his hand which was raised up. The deceased was lying in a staggering condition at a distance of about three yards from the first suspect. He was profusely bleeding from his back.

The witness continued that he seized the first suspect from behind, and catching hold of him, put him in his (suspect's) room. Both the suspects were living in the same building and on the same floor on which the deceased was staying. They were neighbours, their rooms being at a distance of only six to seven feet from each other.

BLOOD-STAINED KNIFE.

The knife in the hand of the suspect was blood-stained and there were blood marks on his clothes also. After seizing the suspect, the witness asked him if he realised what he had done, and the latter replied that the deceased had abused him.

While the witness was going to inform the police, he noticed on the road that some people had caught the second suspect. His clothes were also blood-stained.

The deceased in his dying declaration recorded by Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, an Honorary Magistrate, stated that both the suspects whom he identified stabbed him.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The Jury returned the verdict that death was caused by homicidal stab wounds inflicted with murderous intent by suspects No 1 and No. 2, who were aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the crime.

Treasury Bills Sales

A Press Communique states:—Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 10th May, 1932. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,00,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-13-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,97,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 4-8-9 per annum.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 11th May to Tuesday, the 17th May, 1932 at Rs. 98-15-9 per cent. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 4th May to the 7th May 1932 amounted to Rs. 1,34,75,000.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Wednesday, the 18th May 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 20th May 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY

A Press Communique states:—

Sterling purchased in India from 1st April 1932 to 7th May 1932 £223,000.

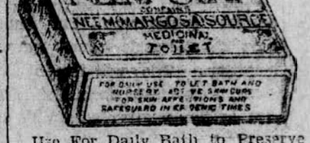
Sterling taken over in London during the same period £715,000.

Net transfers to the British Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserved during the week ending 7th May 1932 £3,750,000; and from 1st April 1932 to 7th May 1932 £3,750,000.

Total for the respective periods £3,750,000 and £3,812,000.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
A COMPLETE COURSE OF LESSONS IN LOVE! with Adolphe MENJOU and Irene DUNNE in the grand romance
THE GREAT LOVER
A Metro Goldwyn Mayer Release
with ERNEST TORRENCE NEIL HAMILTON BACLANOVA
Also A New Comedy By LAUREL & HARDY

Specially for Summer Season
Fine, Fancy & Durable
Dhoties, Sarees, Mulls
of
CALICO JUBILEE MILLS
ARE USED BY EVERYBODY
RASHTRIYA SWADESHI BHANDAR,
KALBADEVI—CHOWPATTY—
SWADESHI MARKET
Bombay 2.



Use For Daily Bath to Preserve Skin, Health, Complexion Hair, Beauty and to Prevent the Skin Diseases. Wanted Agents.
RAJA & SONS, Raichur.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF
Prof. MENTIS
ON THE STAGE
HE WILL TELL YOUR PAST PRESENT AND FUTURE.
Ask him to solve your problems.
ALSO THE UNIVERSAL THRILLER
THE CAT CREEPS
with HELEN TWELVE TREES RAYMOND HACKETT.
ALSO SLIM SUMMERVILLE COMEDY.

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAT: THURS. AT 3-30
LOVE vs. LUXURY
What happens when husbands lose their fortunes and pampered wives must give up all their fineries and comforts?
A THRILLING ANSWER.

CONRAD NAGEL in TODAY
CATHERINE DALE OWEN
BROADWAY MAGE-RAY
BATURDAY NEXT.
TWICKENHAM STUDIOS
PRESENT THE
HOUSE OF THE ARROW
By A. E. W. MASON.
ONE OF THE MOST ABSORBING DETECTIVE STORIES AND THE FINEST TURNED OUT BY THIS FAMOUS STUDIO.
STARRING
DENNIS NEILSON—TERRY BENITA HUME
AND
RICHARD COOPER
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1932.

PRESUMPTUOUS PRINCES

A number of Princes and representatives of Indian States have held meetings, formal and informal, in Bombay since Friday last to consider in fuller detail the question of Federation. As their deliberations were not open to the press it is not possible to say with certainty what precisely they discussed or what decisions, if any, they arrived at. But from such reports as are available it may be presumed that they have not arrived at any definite, helpful conclusions. They have indeed emphasised their adherence to the resolution of the Princes Chamber in support of the principle of Federation. But that resolution itself is only a conditional proposition, the conditions themselves being vague. It does little more than say that Federation would be acceptable to the Princes if it were made acceptable to them. The British Government having stated that the would transfer responsibility a the Centre only to a Federation including the Princes and the people of British India being intensely anxious to secure Centra responsibility at once, many Princes find in the situation a rare opportunity to secure good terms for joining the Federation. That may be natural, but we do not understand why they do not precisely state their terms.

SWEEPING DEMANDS.

It is true that the Chamber's resolution demands that the Princes' Treaty rights must remain "inviolable" and their sovereignty must remain intact and that "the necessary safeguard should be embodied in the Constitution." But these are somewhat sweeping demands and do not help a definite settlement. "Treaty rights" have never been nor will ever be unalterable like the laws of the Medes an Persians.

They must always be subject to the fundamental rights of the People, who are in the last analysis the Sovereign Body and of whom the Princes are only Trustees. This basic principle o modern politics should never be allowed to be side-tracked or to recede into the back-ground in the Princes' deliberations on the Federal scheme. A written Federal constitution is extremely hard to change. And it would be a grave crime, not only on the part of the Princes but also of the people of British India, no to safeguard fully the constitu ional rights of the States peopl n the new constitution.

A GOOD FOR PEACE

It is often very light-heartedly said that once a democratic constitution is enforced in the present British India it must necessarily have its repercussions on the States. That is quite true. Only, if the Federal Constitution does not provide for the gradual assimilation of the States to the Indian Provinces, the repercussions are bound to manifest themselves in various unconstitutional ways which neither the Princes nor others desirous of peaceful progress may relish.

HAVING IT BOTH WAYS

Though the Princes have not precisely stated their demands in an authoritative manner, it is an open secret that they are trying to have it both ways, to part with little or no power and to get as much additional power as possible; to surrender little or no Sovereignty to the Federal Stat and to demand a dominant position in the Federal Legislature about 50 per cent representation in the upper Chamber and about 40 per cent in the Lower. As regards their powers of internal administration, too, while they say nothing of the constitutional rights of the States people, they wish to perpetuate their autocracy by buttressing old treaties that have grown rickety, with a fresh constitution recognising their undisputed and full internal sovereignty.

PEOPLE MUST AGITATE

If anything like the share demanded in the Federal Legislature is given to autocratic princes it will reduce even the Self-Government in the Provinces to a mockery. And we have already pointed out the danger of putting a premium on the Princes' autocracy while discounting or ignoring the constitutional right of the States people. The political quiescence of the people i most States has led the Prince generally to believe that the form practically the decisive factor in determining the constitutional status of the States. It i highly desirable that such a mistaken belief should be corrected promptly. The States people should not be content with feeble annual conferences but must keep up a ceaseless and vigorous agitation. They will thereby be doing a service to themselves an also to the country as a whole.

Repression No Remedy

Sir Samuel Hoare gave an equivocal reply to the question by Mr. David Grenfell in the House of Commons, as to whether he would consider the possibility of recommending the withdrawal of the Ordinances. He said that it was too early to answer this question in definite terms, as the Government would arrive at a decision in the light of events prevailing at the time the Ordinances lapse. It is known now that there is no intention of prolonging the present regime after the Ordinances terminate automatically and the likelihood of a Bill being rushed through the Assembly when it meets, is remote because the Ordinances have failed to give the required result. Simla news shows that the question of a modification of the measures now obtaining is to be discussed with the Provincial Governors in a few days. It is stated that the Central Government view the situation in Bengal in regard to the terrorist crimes on a different footing altogether, quite apart from the activities of Congressmen.

FUTILE METHODS.

The Associated Press correspondent [illegible] condemnation of the terrorists and their methods makes the Government believe that "public opinion is behind them in dealing with these crimes". It is certainly true that terrorist crimes have been condemned on all sides in the country, but the Government are quite misled if they believe that this widespread condemnation means that they will have the support of the public in any sort of measures they may adopt to deal with terrorists. If the Government had followed the advice of responsible political organisations like the Congress, it would have been possible for them to conquer the terrorists long ago. But they have treated all such advice with contempt and preferred to follow their own time-worn methods of repression, with the tragic result that "we are no nearer suppression of terrorism than we have ever been".

CRUEL AND INEFFECTIVE.

For years past the Government of Bengal have been liberally endowed with extraordinary powers for dealing with terrorist crime. These measures have enabled the police to jail or otherwise detain thousands of young men without cha- tion has involved a [illegible] of cruelty. But [illegible] ed quite ineffective for the pose in view. Terrorist crime continues its poisonous growth. The idea that by wholesale arrests and detentions all terrorists can be laid by the heels and the whole movement scotched is primitive in conception and has proved futile in practice. But the Government of Bengal seem to think there is no other way of dealing with this problem.

MORLEY'S DICTUM.

If the Government of Bengal, therefore, pursue these obsolete and profitless methods they will certainly not have the backing of public opinion. And unless they realise that the moral support of the public is essential for any measures taken to suppress a movement which is exotic to the Indian soil, and with which the majority of Indians have no sympathy, they may give up all hope of ever solving this problem. Just as by their Ordinances elsewhere they have weaned the sympathy of the Moderates, so in Bengal by increasingly repressive methods, ostensibly for subduing the terrorists, but actually affecting the whole population, they have forfeited public support. If the Government persist in their plan of ruling Bengal by repression they will never attain the object they have in view. If they are sincerely anxious to bring peace to that harassed province they will have to inaugurate an altogether new policy, and consider the whole question sympathetically. As Lord Morley, who himself used repression in India, wrote in his "Recollections": "Coercion is, of course, the standardised medicine that always leaves the malady where it is, unless it makes it worse."

IN A FIX

Britain does not appear likely to get over her troubles in Malta soon. The anti-British sentiments of a large section of the Maltese and their desire to see their island politically united with Italy led some months ago to violent outbreaks against the British authorities. The Governor of Malta, Lord Strickland, has made himself unpopular with the Nationalist elements. Recurring disturbances in the island and the inability of his administration to check them have not influenced him in the direction of adequate reform. A Royal Commission inquired into the political situation but its recommendations only aggravated the discontent. Its main hope lay in appeasing ebullient nationalism with the promise of a reformed and liberalised constitution.

The elections which would have ushered in a parliamentary era on more progressive lines are, however, furnishing further evidence that the Catholics, who form the main body of the voters, will have nothing to do with spurious reform. They adhere to the mandate of their Archbishop not to support Lord Strickland's "constitutional" party and this pugnacious gentleman will have a difficult time of it, in steering Maltese national aspirations in a direction suitable to Britain. He has made a second attempt to secure peace with the Vatican but it is unlikely that in Rome they will go to the extent of "ordering" the Catholic flock in Malta to effect a radical revision in political sentiment.

The situation can be eased considerably if the British Government relieve Lord Strickland of the office which he has filled in a manner unappreciated by the Maltese and send a Governor to Malta who has the tact and the foresight to secure peace in an island whose possession Britain is determined to retain.

COMMUNALISM AND AUTOMOBLISM

When commenting in our issue of May 6th, under the above caption, on the effort made by the European members of the Automobile Association of Bengal to limit the number of Indian members on the executive committee of the Association, we remarked that "in Bombay a similar state of things obtains and only a few months ago some Indian members were complaining that most of the money was being wasted on keeping a highly-paid staff and on employing people who were wholly unnecessary."

We are informed that these criticisms are not now applicable to the Western India Automobile Association. As a result of the complaints, the executive of the Association was entirely reorganised at the end of last year. The Committee is now constituted on a "fifty-fifty" basis as far as Indians and Europeans are concerned, a new Secretary from the Automobile Association of England, on half the salary previously given has been engaged and an Indian Assistant Secretary appointed. In the Western India Association, we are glad to learn, racial relationships are [illegible] satisfactory footing and wasteful ex- learn some methods of exhibiting it or of dealing with such stoves. It is not rational to advise Gujerati women not to use the stoves at all. It will elicit no better response than asking Mr. Athavle to cease giving such advice. What is necessary is to teach the persons concerned the right use of the stoves. Since most of the victims of stove accidents in Bombay have been Gujerati women, it is suggested that the way they wear their sarees is responsible for the accidents. It is certainly the duty of Gujeratis to consider the suggestion seriously and do the needful. But it i most undignified for Coroner Athavle to say: "I am not going to assist the Gujerati 'gadhedas' (asses) when they do not pay any heed to my suggestions." Is n so obtuse as not to suspect that something may be wrong with those suggestions? There are male asses in the world as well as female

An Atrocious Charge.

Mr. Athavle exceeded all bounds of decorum when he remarked that "these Gujeratis are killing their wives, so that they might get remarried.' This is an atrocious charge to make against any community, especially the Gujeratis, though he was respectfully told by one of the witnesses that marriages among them were an expensive luxury. In the end he destroyed the offending stove, in the usual way, and rounded off the whole ceremony by boasting that he had "killed 300 Primus Stoves" in the course of his official duties as the Coroner of Bombay. Evidently, an inquest on these stoves by a superior coroner is necessary. Does this conduct o the Coroner enhance the dignity of his office, or help to gain the end he has in view? Primus Stoves are universally used in the city. They are a useful commodity and if some people use them carelessly that is no excuse for insulting a whole community and conducting a sort of Punch and Judy show in the Coroner's Court. A few months ago a letter was published in the London "Times," apropos of a Bill which was to be introduced in the Commons, and the writers protested against the license Coroners generally allowed themselves on such occasions and made remarks on matters which were not germane to an enquiry. There is a limit [illegible]

No Drinks!

The Corporation have done well in passing a resolution prohibiting the use of alcoholic drinks in the Corporation Hall at dinners. It is the logical outcome of the policy hitherto pursued by the Corporation in this matter. Most of the arguments brought forward were childish in the extreme and we are surprised that the opponents of the resolution attached so much importance to the weaknesses of the guests for liquors One member grew quite ecstatic and quoted Omar Khayam as his authority for people to get drunk. We are amazed that of all persons Mr. H. P. Mody should have brought forward flimsy reasons against the proposition. He said that since the Indian Princes allowed their European guests to drink at their expense, the Corporation also should do the same. The public have a right to expect more sense from the leader of the Progressive Party. It is unnecessary to say more about this resolution, since it meets the wishes of the public of Bombay.

Ages, Male And Female.

[illegible] the safety of women using [illegible]

HEADING FOR ANOTHER WORLD CONFLAGRATION?

Capitalist Desire To Crush Soviet "Menace"

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, April 30. (By Air Mail)

At the present moment people here are considerably exercised in regard to the activities of the Japanese war lords and the sympathy for them expressed by Sir John Simon, Britain's Foreign Secretary. Ever since the invasion of Russia, in 1918-21, politely termed intervention, by France, Britain, America, Japan and sundry puppet States, the Russians have lived in constant dread of a new attack by the Capitalist Powers. And with reason. Not only have the statesmen of these countries credited or pretended to credit the constant stream of lies poured forth by the White Russians in Riga, Berlin, Paris, etc., but they have used language towards the Soviet Republics which carried with it the threat of war.

Thus Mr. Hoover in 1921 declared that the dearest wish of his life was to crush those Republics. Others, such as Mr. Churchill, the late M. Briand, Marshall Pilsudski, have in more diplomatic language expressed their undying hatred of the new system which now holds sway over one-sixth of the earth's surface.

IN THE OLD GROOVE.

In fact the Ministers of the Powers habitually speak of Russia precisely as 140 years ago the Ministers of Great Britain, Germany and Austria spoke of the new Republic of France. Then it was the agents of the feudal landlords, analogous to the Indian Princes, who were horrified at the seizure of power by the merchants and capitalists; now it is the agents of the merchants, capitalists and bankers, who have a horror of the workers' and peasants' State.

After the first invasion, on which Britain alone expended £100 millions and which is estimated to have inflicted a loss of over £500 millions on Russia, a period of relative peace has ensued. This was due partly to the division of Europe into two camps, the victors and the vanquished in the Great War. The rehabilitation of Germany proved a constant source of uneasiness to France, who became more preoccupied with holding her late foe down than in arranging another alliance against Russia.

LIVING REALITY.

Many leading statesmen, also misled by false reports, expected the early collapse of the new system without the need of a second intervention. But the Five Year Plan, at first derided, has become a living reality. The whole of Russia is being industrialised at a pace and with a success which leave behind any capitalist precedents, even in the United States.

Moreover there is no unemployment in the Soviet and wages are rising; elsewhere unemployment is great and increasing, whilst wages steadily fall. The menace to the capitalist system is obvious, nor have its champions been slow to understand. It has become for them a question of now or never.

BELLICOSE INTENTIONS.

In Poland and Rumania, (puppet States of France) the newspapers openly urge a war before the Five Year Plan is finished. Baron Tanaka in his famous memorandum in 1927 to the Mikado, and General Honjo last year have said the same thing; a leading British capitalist, Sir S. McLean, has declared that "Russia is near the end of her doom".

All the Governments, the farcical disarmament conference to the contrary, have been feverishly increasing their military forces, the expenditure on which is now just twice what it was before "the war to end war". Poland and Rumania, in particular, are, with the aid of French loans, now armed to teeth.

Under French direction, the General Staff of these countries with those of Czecho-Slovakia and Yugo-Slavia have met at Prague and concerted common action. True, most of other European States and Japan are in a semi-bankrupt condition; but France, with her gold hoard of over £400 millions now earning no interests, is in a position to supply the necessary funds, always provided that the war is a short one.

GRAB.

Japan has struck the first blow. By her seizure of Manchuria not only has she obtained a land of great wealth in minerals and in crops, not only has she conquered a Republic of about 80 million people in Central China, but she has won an excellent vantage ground from which to attempt again the annexation of Eastern Siberia.

In Manchuria, she has at once mobilised the numerous White Russians, and these may be trusted to provide the necessary incidents for declaring war as soon as Tokio considers the moment favourable. Many White Russians in Europe are taking ships at Dantzig for the Far East, with their passages, it is reported, paid by Japan. The only obstacle here against war is the insurgence of the 28 million Chinese in Manchuria who are not accepting their annexation with folded hands.

WAR-MONGERS AT WORK

Naturally Japan alone cannot wage war on the Soviet Republics. Chauvinists in Europe say that the campaign must be part only of a larger operation. They say Japan should first engage a number of Russian divisions in the Far East, and then, whilst Russia is busy repelling the Japanese invasion, the various western border States should launch the attack. Practically all of these, except Lithuania, still rancourous from the annexation of Wilna by Poland, may be expected to join in the onslaught. They will be joined by Czecho-Slovakia, and possibly also by Yogo-Slavia, with the French and, if necessary, the British navies holding the seas. These are the hopes of those who desire to get rid of the Soviet "menace".

Except for one obstacle, we stand therefore face to face with another world war. That obstacle is Germany. Germany treated as a pariah, still stands erect, nor have the combined efforts of British and French statesmen succeeded as yet in making a settlement with her. Russia, it may be truly said, owes her safety to Versailles; it is Germany, only which has stood in the way of a second intervention. She has been despoiled not only by France but also by Poland, and even Pilsudski might hesitate to advance to the East with his rear uncovered. But once let this vital obstacle be removed, once let Germany come to terms with her conquerors, and in the opinion of the gentlemen who are distressed over the plight of capitalism the way will be smooth for an effective attack upon the Soviet.

Notes of the Day

Criminal Communalism.

We are afraid the Sind Hindus are completely demoralised by their fear of Separation of the Province from the Bombay Presidency. They must realise that they have to live with Muslims who are in a majority, and their relations will not be improved by making wild allegations against each other. It is perfectly proper to oppose the Separation of Sind on other grounds, such as the excessive cost and increased taxation which are likely to follow each other. It will not serve the interests of either the Hindus or Muslims in Sind to threaten each other with boycott and to live separately in two armed camps. We think that Separation will be a costly luxury and have our own doubts whether the Sindhis can afford to indulge in it. But it is criminal to talk of communal boycott in these days when the enemies of Indian Nationalism are doing furious propaganda against granting political freedom to India. Indian Nationalists have already agreed to the Separation of the Province in the General Scheme of Devolution.

PRINCE SAIFUL ISLAM DROWNED

Futile Effort To Save Drowning Persons

Prince Saiful Islam, son of Imam Yehya, King of Yemen (reports an Arabic paper), was the victim of a bathing tragedy a Hodaida.

The Prince, who was appointed Governor of Hodaida by his father, held that office for several years and was very popular.

Recently he went out for bathing in the Red Sea with a party of friends numbering about 20.

While the party was bathing in the sea, huge waves swept them away. All the members of the party came to shore and it was found that two of them were missing.

The Prince made a gallant effort to rescue the two bathers, but

Tipsy-Cake

Another example of the unfitness of "subject" peoples to enjoy representative institutions comes from Malta. It appears that there "violent anti-British outbursts characterise the election campaign which is now in full swing." It is really a pity that these people don't know when they are well off.

* * *

Cries of "Down with England" and "Long live Italy" are actually frequently raised by the supporters of the Nationalists. It's really very disheartening that after over a hundred years of British rule these——ungrateful wretches we were going to say, but let us say these misguided and shortsighted natives—can't forget their Italian sympathies.

* * *

It is not surprising that "the belief is gaining ground that the elections may have to be stayed." Elections in a British possession with people shouting anti-British slogans are really not real elections at all, are they?

* * *

Another really altogether anomalous thing is the Archbishop's statement that the Catholic Heirarchy's fiat not to vote for Lord Strickland's party is still in force. The idea of the Church intervening in an election is really intolerable. It is never allowed in England you know—except by the Anglican clergy. But, of course, that's different. We can't explain why, but it is.

* * *

"The dismal conditions were turned to good account by Lord Wakefield who, with the beautiful silver, red and white lines of the boat gleaming in the rain, remarked, 'It is good to see her baptised with real English rain'."

"Gleaming in the rain" is good. Only an English optimist could get a gleam out of the rain.

* * *

For having married a second wife, though his first wife is still living, an Ahmedabad pleader has been fined Rs. 675 by his caste leaders—or we should say "he has been asked" to pay a fine of that amount. He may refuse and prefer to be an out-caste. After all it's rather a lot to pay for the burden of a second wife.

* * *

"Loyalists are rewarded." This is the glad tidings conveyed by Mr. Kothavala, Collector of Surat in reply to the anxious enquiries of aspiring tuft-hunters which have been appearing in the Bori Bunder daily. It's good to know that loyalty is not, like virtue, to be left to its own resources.

* * *

The rewards have taken various forms. Government officers upheld the possession of lands by new purchasers as long as they were legal owners. That's one great reward. Then they put an armed guard in the village to keep the peace, when Sirdar Garda was being harassed. That was another reward—though who earned it and who benefitted by it remains doubtful.

* * *

Coming to more tangible expressions of official gratitude we learn that Patels who lost their jobs were granted annuities for life, though the good Collector is discreetly silent regarding the amount.

* * *

One gentleman has been given the title of Khan Saheb, land has been awarded to no less than 14 persons and 60 others have received sanads and certificates, which they will treasure to their dying day, if their wives don't use them by mistake for lighting the fire or as mats for deckchies with wet bottoms.

* * *

Finally,—and this is the grandest news of all,—one Patel, who was subjected to intense persecution has been invested with magisterial powers, which, perhaps, he will use to some effect against his persecutors.

* * *

To sum up, as the Collector says, this is "a fair measure of recognition within a year." Another year will no doubt be equally productive so let all get on with the good work.

* * *

And it is going on too. There has been a fine meeting at Karnala in the Sholapur District, presided over by Mr. H. F. Knight, the Collector—the gentleman who once had to call in the military because he lost control of the situation.

* * *

But if he can't manage a riotous crowd, Mr. Knight knows how to stage-manage a "loyalty" meeting. Some of the non-official speakers, says the Bori Bunder correspondent, came from Sholapur and Sangola, eighty miles away, specially to address the gathering. Really, remarkable enterprise.

* * *

And the meeting was not without enthusiasm. Far from it. Says the Bori Bunder scribe:

"Usually the audience at these durbars is attentive but not demonstrative. On this occasion, however, a remark of Mr. Patange produced a spontaneous cheer from the Patils."

BACK TO THE SIMON REPORT

Dr. Hoare Expects To Instil Life Into A Still-Born Child

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

Every day brings fresh indications that the forecasts which have been published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the intentions of the British Cabinet regarding Constitutional Reforms in the near future, are correct. The latest comes in a "Free Press Beam Service" message which says:

"According to the "Daily Express" Political Correspondent, the India Council is drafting a new Constitution for India which is largely based on the recommendation of the Simon Commission with due regard to the several proposals contained in the main outlines of the Constitution enunciated in the Declaration of 1st December."

It will be noticed that the Political Correspondent of the "Daily Express" is quite blunt about it. He does not attempt to disguise matters, as is being done by the journalistic henchmen of the Government in this country. He says frankly the new Constitution now being drafted by the India Council—not by Lord Sankey—is "largely based on the recommendations of the Simon Commission."

BACK TO SIMON!

That exactly fits in with the predictions published in the "Chronicle" and what I have written myself during the past few days. The Cabinet have gone back to the Simon Commission Report and they are going to put the Sankey Scheme, or something like it in the Bill as the goal towards which India is to travel.

But, as I have said, the period which is to elapse before the goal is reached will necessarily remain indefinite. It will not be and cannot be definitely fixed in the Act. Writers in the Anglo-Indian Press, with tongue in cheek, are gravely discussing the time that must elapse while this or that is being done and fixing the period variously at eighteen months or two years or more.

NOBODY CAN TELL.

But the fact is nobody can fix the period. I want particularly to emphasise this. It will depend chiefly on the kind of Government that is in power in Britain. If the Tories continue to rule the roost for the allotted period of five years, and nobody can tell whether they will or not, the interval between the establishment of Provincial Autonomy and the inauguration of a Federal Constitution will be at least five years.

After that again nobody can tell what would follow. If there is an upheaval before then and a Socialist Government comes into power there may be an alteration of plans. But even as to that, knowing as we do how British parties work together, it is impossible to prophesy. This principle of continuity of policy in India between the parties in Britain, as we know, works in a peculiar way. When Labour is in office the Tories expect that any policy they have set going is followed by Labour. When they come to power themselves, they have no hesitation in reversing the policy of their predecessors as they have done in the present instance.

IRONY OF FATE!

It is an ironical development of events that brings this announcement of the Political Correspondent of the "Daily Express" through the "Press Press Beam Service." On the day after the first forecast of the new plans of "The Chronicle," the "Free Press" Special Commissioner,—who I suspect, is the gentleman of all work who writes the leading articles and invents all the other stunts of the bright journal of Dalal Street—announced that he had "the highest authority" formaking the statement that "there is no foundation whatsoever for a report which has found currency, that the Cabinet has decided the main principles of the next instalment of Reforms and that a Bill can be expected to be introduced in the Commons in next June and be passed into law in the autumn."

CHARACTERISTIC QUICK-CHANGE.

In similarly pontifical terms the "Free Press" Special Commissioner declared that "Federation still Holds the Field." The "Free Press Journal" now has to announce to its readers that a Bill on the Simon model "is in preparation," and, what is more, readjusting itself with characteristic agility to the new orientation of Government policy, it proceeds to discuss the future, in its usual involved phraseology on the assumption that the predictions which it denied in such presumptuous haste are about to be fulfilled. "Politics," it says somewhat irrelevantly, "has no place for prophecy."

Whether you call it prophecy or not, it has plenty of scope for imaginative speculation. But there was neither prophecy nor speculation in the "Chronicle's" predictions. They were accurate forecasts of Government plans based on authoritative information. The "Free Press" would do well, in future, not to be so hasty with its contradictions.

MISCHIEVOUS SUGGESTION.

The important question now is, what will be the attitude of the country towards the new plan. Under the caption: "The Settlement Must Come," our friend in Dalal Street suggests that the Government and the Congress have reached a settlement, and after outlining what it conceives the Government will have to do, if they want their plans to succeed—based evidently on the forecasts published in these columns—it leads up with transparent subtlety to the suggestion that ultimately the Government will have to sit down to negotiate a "settlement" with Mahatma Gandhi on this basis:

(1) the suspension of repressive regime;

(2) release of political prisoners and

(3) the introduction of some definite constitutional changes.

This suggestion is not only mischievous, it is an invitation to the country to accept the betrayal involved in this reversion to the recommendations of the Simon Commission.

VAGUE PHRASE.

The introduction of "some definite constitution changes" is a vague phrase which means nothing. It might apply to a mere modification of Dyarchy or, in fact, any sort of inadequate "reforms" that Sir Samuel Hoare may choose to offer the country. That the Government will have to release the political prisoners before the General Elections for the new Legislatures created by the Provincial Autonomy Act is obvious, setting up a joint conference of representatives of Britain and India, duly elected by the Legislatures of both countries, will be defeated.

But to suggest that Mahatma Gandhi or anybody else will sit down to discuss a "settlement" with Government on the basis of Reforms on the lines of the Simon Commission Report is to suggest a betrayal of the demands not only of the Congress, but of almost every party in the country.

WILL ANYONE ACCEPT?

There is one kind of prophecy, which I admit is difficult in Indian politics: That is the manner in which political leaders and their parties will react to the overtures of Government, once the latter make up their minds that the stage has arrived for peaceful overtures, or when they are out to persuade Indian politicians to accept what has been declared to be unacceptable. So it is unsafe to make assertions about the future.

AN UNCLEAN THING.

But, for the present, in spite of past surprises and disappointments, I shall decline to believe that there is any responsible political leader in India who is prepared to accept, or even to discuss a Bill on the lines of the Simon Commission Report.

For India the Simon Report is an unclean thing, which the whole country has spurned and rejected. The Commission itself was boycotted by all parties. India was never so unanimous about anything as this. The Report itself was looked upon as an offensive anachronism and the recommendations were rejected on all sides, not merely as inadequate, but as obnoxious and designed to delay the attainment of Swaraj for an interminable period.

STATUTORY PROMISE.

The suggestion to solve the Government's present difficulty by the conferment of Provincial Autonomy has been repudiated and rejected by all responsible political leaders. It emanated, at first, from foreign quarters which are inimical to the cause of Indian Nationalism. It was propagated by one or two Indians who have no weight or influence in the country and are suspected of being inspired by Europeans. It has been emphatically condemned and repudiated by the men who have all along been the pillars of the Round Table Conference. It is now to be offered, and probably forced on the country, with the accompaniment of a statutory promise of a Federal Constitution, as I explained in these columns yesterday.

A STILL-BORN CHILD.

But that does not, or should not make any the more acceptable a complete reversal of Government policy, which amounts to a betrayal of the promise made to India in December last by the Prime Minister. The enactment of this latter declaration in the Act that is proposed to be passed before the end of the year makes no difference to the fact, that, behind the back of the Round Table Conference itself while its Committees have been consulting and peregrinating about the country, the Cabinet has changed the policy and propose to go back to the Simon Commission and infuse life into its still-born child.

Will anybody in the country stand for it, whether he be Conservative, Liberal, Moderate or

Not A Tinge Of Communism

More Defence Arguments In Meerut Case

THENGDI'S FABIAN POLITICS

MEERUT, May 9.

In the Meerut Conspiracy Case Mr. Sinha, the defence counsel, opened last week the individual case of Mr. Shiv Nath Banerjee, one of the accused. He read a number of exhibits. He showed that Mr. Banerjee, before the beginning of the time of the alleged conspiracy, was connected with certain organisations in Bengal as a labour leader. The activities of Mr. Banerjee had been the same before Mr. Banerjee left India for Moscow and the same activities he resumed after his return to India via England.

Mr. Sinha emphasised that Mr. Banerjee's visit abroad did not at all affect his career as a labour leader and this statement of his, Mr. Sinha tried to substantiate by reading some of the prosecution exhibits in which the same current of thought was apparent.

STING IN THE TAIL.

"The sting of the prosecution lies in the tail," said Mr. Sinha. At a very late stage the prosecution got it from Mr. A.N. Brailsford, a court witness, that Mr. Banerjee visited Moscow. Soon after Mr. Brailsford's evidence, Mr. Banerjee applied to this Court for bringing several witnesses from abroad to place the full circumstances and facts relating to Mr. Banerjee's going to Russia. Some of the persons named as witnesses were high Government officials in the India Office and the High Commissioner's Office. As several prosecution witnesses were brought from England, those at least, remarked Mr. Sinha, could have been brought here, if Government so desired. In the order rejecting this application, the Court had remarked that it was for Mr. Banerjee to explain.

MOSCOW SOJOURN.

Mr. Banerjee had explained fully and frankly all the circumstances of his going to Russia, said Mr. Sinha. Moreover (Mr. Sinha argued) the activities of Mr. Banerjee prior to 1925 were not covered by the charge which concerned the period between 1925 and 1929. Mr. Sinha pointed out that Mr. Banerjee was a lecturer in Kabul. When his students were sent by the Afghan Government to Europe for further scientific studies, he also left for Europe by land route; he was detained in Russia due to the passport difficulties. At this time to solve his bread problem he started teaching English in the Eastern University and also studied there. At the first available opportunity he came back to India.

In the absence of any prosecution evidence on the contrary, Mr. Sinha emphasised, Mr. Banerjee's statement should be taken as correct. Mr. Banerjee had never made any secret of the fact that he had been to Russia and his statement on the point was corroborated by independent defence witnesses and also by several defence exhibits. He even delivered a public lecture on Russia at the Indian Students' Union, London. He approached high Government officials, laid all his cards on the table and asked for a passage to India and he was ultimately given a passage to India by the Government.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.

There was proof that he was in financial difficulty in England and the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. had to raise funds for him. Had he been in league with the Comintern, there would be absolutely no occasion for it, as the constitution of the Comintern showed that Communists, when abroad, were to be helped by the Communists of those individual countries. There was absolutely no evidence or suggestion, said Mr. Sinha, that Mr. Banerjee sought help, associated or even met the Communists in England. On the other hand, there was proof of Mr. Brailsford himself that Mr. Banerjee was disillusioned with the Communist methods and tactics and was anxious to study the Socialist methods and tactics.

SOCIALIST METHODS.

Mr. Brailsford, whose intimate knowledge of both the Socialist and the Communist movement was unchallenged and who was expected to understand who is who, was fully convinced that Mr. Banerjee was of his school of thought, formed a very high opinion about him and gave valuable letters of introduction to his co-workers in England, Germany and France.

FABIAN, NOT A COMMUNIST

Thengdi's Defence

Arguing the case for Mr. Thengdi, Mr. Sinha stated that his client was not a member of the Communist Party of India. Referring to his client's correspondence both with the accused in the dock in India and the alleged conspirators outside India, he showed that the correspondence that he had was neither cryptic nor were these any pseudo-names and it is nor any invisible ink. He emphasised that the correspondence was above board.

Mr. Sinha then dealt with Mr. Thengdi's activities in connection with the Workers and Peasants Party organisation and referring to several documents he drew the inference that though Md. Thengdi was the president of the W. P. P. of Bombay he was never serious about his connection with that organisation nor did the party seem to be very careful about him.

Mr. Sinha admitted that Mr. Thengdi contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the fund of W. P. P. and for this reason he was made president of the W. P. P.

From the writing of Mr. Thengdi, Mr. Sinha declared, it was evident that he was always acting as a benefactor seated on a high pedestal for the guidance of young children.

REACTIONARY.

Mr. Thengdi lived in Poona away from the centre of activities and was not in a position to know the inner working of the party.

There was also evidence that he sent his resignation to the party and also that a censure resolution against him was to have been moved by the party One responsible W. P. P. official compared him the two presidents of the W. P. P. of Bengal and said he was worse than they were though they themselves were characterised as bourgeoise and reactionary by M. N. Roy.

Moreover, none of these two gentlemen was in the dock nor even mentioned as co-conspirators.

Why was Mr. Thengdi brought in? Mr. Thengdi never identified himself with the W. P. P. and Mr. Sinha showed that while writing letters to the secretary of the organisation, he always referred to the members of the party as "you" and "yours" instead of "ours" and "mine".

FABIAN SCHOOL.

The main line of reasoning pervading all through Mr. Thengdi's writings was that of a constitutionalist belonging to the Fabian school of politics. Mr. Thengdi's career was that of a genuine trade unionist and a Congressman. It had been clearly showed that he remained a Fabian at heart all throughout this period as he had been before. He had joined the Labour Movement when he had long passed the impressionable age, did not change his views later and was as such incapable of joining the conspiracy, if there was any.

Summing up Mr. Thengdi's case Mr. Sinha pointed out to the court and assessors that Mr. Thengdi's guilt had not been proved and no inference could be drawn from his association with the W. P. P. Mr. Sinha further remarked that the fact if Mr. Thengdi being over 60 years of age and that he was keeping very indifferent health should be taken into considedation and demanded his acquittal on the merits of the case.

REPLY TO HOARE

"No Obstructive Tactics"

Before he resumed his argument, Pandit Pyare Lal Sharma, Counsel for some of the accused, wanted to make his position clear as to the "gap" in his argument since April 21. Mr. Sharma urged that the Court should not consider that this "gap" had been voluntarily caused by Mr. Sharma as part of any tactics for delaying the case, as stated by the Secretary of State for India.

The Court remarked that it had not so far expressed any such opinion.

Mr. Sharma resuming his argument, traced the history of the Workers and Peasants' Party of Bombay and Bengal since the time of their inception, referring to a number of prosecution documents, he showed that both these organisations in those provinces were the creation of the Left wing Congress leaders and were a section of the Indian National Congress. After reading out the aims, objects and constitution of these organisations at various stages he further showed that these were independent organisations, without any communistic tinge or taint. A reference to Russia might be there, but that by itself would not make the organisations communistic or veiled communistic. The organisations were concerned with protecting the rights of the working class and the peasantry because there was an urgent necessity for it and the Indian National Congress did not seem to be sufficiently safeguarding their interest.

Mr. Sharma had not finished, when the Court rose for the day. —A.P.

KADAM'S CASE

After Mr. Sinha had finished his arguments regarding Mr. Thengadi's individual case, Mr. K. L. Ghosh was called upon to argue the case for Mr. L.R. Kadam's, a co-accused. Mr. Ghosh, who had finished his own individual case, began to argue for Mr. Kadam and said that Mr. Kadam was not in correspondence with any of the alleged co-conspirators abroad. Mr. Ghosh was dealing with some of the prosecution exhibits when the Court rose for the day. —A.P.

Notts Pile Up Big Score In Match Against Sussex

CHAPMAN'S AGGRESSIVENESS

Astill Claims Last 4 Kent Wickets For 3 Runs

LONDON, May 9.

Ames, playing faultless cricket for Kent, was at the crease for ten minutes under two hours. His chief strokes were two sixes and eleven fours. Powerful drives were the feature of his innings and he was especially strong on the legside.

CHAPMAN AGGRESSIVE

Chapman's 82 for Kent was compiled in an aggressive innings lasting an hour and 45 minutes. Forty of his runs came in boundaries. Astill (Leichestershire) took the last four Kent wickets for three runs. Leicester lost their first five wickets to-day in forty minutes. Freeman taking the last three without conceding any runs.

POWERFUL HITTING.

Driving through cover and hitting to leg powerfully, Timms (Northants) gave an admirable display. His innings lasted three hours. One six and eight four's were included in his score.

Dipper played a patient innings which lasted two hours and threequarters. He did not give a single chance and hit five boundaries.

five times. Each of them completed his 50 in ten minutes over two hours.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

LANCASHIRE VERSUS DERBYSHIRE.—Lancashire 150 and 217 for 3; (Paynter 66. Ernest Tyldesley 52, Derby 156 (Hobson 4 for 42).

NOTTS VERSUS SUSSEX.—Notts 491 for 8 declared. (G. V. Gunn 54. Arthur Staples 100 not out) Sussex 128 for 3 (John Langridge 51 not out).

GLOUCESTER VERSUS WORCESTERSHIRE.— Gloucester 176 and 240 for 8 (Dipper 63, Neale 56 not out) Worcestershire 155 (Parkar 7 for 52.

LEICESTERSHIRE VERSUS KENT.—Leicester 221 for 244 5. Kent 284 (Ames 86, Chapman 82 Astill 4 for 27.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE VERSUS GLAMORGAN. — Northants 186 and 202 (Timms 91 Mercer 5 for 69, Clay 4 for 69) Glamorgan 99 (Jupp 4 for 37) and 40 for 2.

There was no play to-day on the following matches:—Yorkshire v. Middlesex, Somerset v. Warwickshire.

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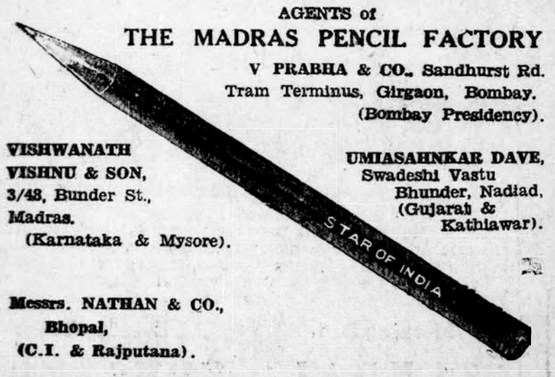

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PURSUIT OF TRUTH

Where The Indian Yogis And Western Minds Differ

(BY P. V.)

The tragedy of man's reason is that it can call up phantoms from the unknown, but does not know the spell wherewith to subject them. Many a riddle has been propounded, but where are the solutions? Only quibblings, evasions, and dogmatisms of the most deliberate type.

The dogmatism of religion is shamelessly militant, and that of science is no better. One who is intellectually honest should be either a sceptic or an agnostic. But scepticism in itself is pernicious, for it leaves the mind atrophied, saps all poetry and joy from life, and turns man into a shrivelled wretch. Its true function lies in throwing a wet blanket over the distracted enthusiasm of the fanatics and mystics for the creations of their diseased imagination, and also in giving a good shaking to the self-satisfied positivists who believe in wallowing in their omniscience.

INTERROGATIONS OF HUMAN MIND.

The number of Western philosophers from Thales to Bertrand Russel is legion, but they did not, and could not, offer satisfactory solutions to the ever-recurring interrogations of the human mind about the eternal riddles. Their achievements, except in the case of Plato and Plotisms and to a certain extent in the case of Kant and Hegel, are mainly negative. The reason for this is not far to seek. Their method of investigation was dialectic. They did not recognise, until the brilliant demonstration of Kant, that transcendental problems could not be solved by induction or deduction or by either.

Our senses and reason could know and handle only the stuff of phenomena; and constituted as our organism is at present, we would never be able to know anything about the real nature of noumena. Bergson is of opinion that our intellect was formed by nature not for probing into metaphysical mysteries, but was disigned solelyy for shaping our course better in the struggle for existence. Dissection of reality according to pragmatical ends, is its chief function. It is with great effort that it achieves any transcendental synthesis.

SCIENCE CHANGES.

How have we fared in the domain of science? For many a century we held that the sun is going round the earth, then after the birth of Copernicus this order was inverted, and now Einstein says that it is immaterial whether the sun goes round the earth or vice versa! The conception of atom has also seen strange vicissitudes, from the indestructible billiard-ball atom to the elf-like Wavicle of Thompson.

About the internal constitution of light, there is no agreement; some scientists hold that it is corpuscular in structure, while certain others favour a wavy one, and who knows we would not be told a century hence that it is neither the one nor the other? And to make confusion worse confounded, we are now made to learn that Space is endowed with a Fourth Dimension! Now take the so-called irrefragable testimony of the senses. The twinkling star that we see to-day on the firmament was extinguished many a light year back! Yet, for our senses it is still existent! The patch of yellow colour that we witness is not a single colour, but a combination of colours! The nightingale's song sounds divine for us, but who knows that she is not in her throes for a drop of water? The diamond is a coveted treasure, but nature knows that it is not more valuable than charcoal! Could the senses have known that water would take a form so hard as ice?

PURSUIT OF TRUTH.

In the pursuit of truth there are three methods; the intuitive, the dialectical, and the positive. The first one is mystical, the second analytical and argumentative, and the third inductive and experimental. The results would vary according to the method, because the data from which the inquiry winds out are different in each case. The intuitivists do not accept the testimony of the senses on transcendental issues. The dialecticians would have none of the platitudes of either the transcendentalists or the positivists; they are free-lance sceptics, thrusting now here, now there, and now on themselves! The positivists turn down the high-altitude visions of the mystics as unhealthy abnormalities and stick to their common sense and concrete reality.

William James, in his "Varieties of Religious Experience," has defended the claims of the mystics, the verity of the so-called Super-consciousness, and the veracity of some of their reported experiences, although he has at the same time taken care to tell us that they contradict one another That they did have some sort of super-natural experience he grants, but why their reports should not be unanimous is the fly in the ointment.

he dialectical method is in vogue in the Occident. In Hegel, it found a master- craftsman, and did he not exhaust all its possibilities? After all this prototype of Sankara in Europe could only erect a magnificent Dome of Abstration. Having the conception of a beautiful rose is one thing, and of actually having it to smell of quite another; there is a world of difference between the two.

The goal of the mind in its philosophical quest is the discovery of the fundamental unity beneath all multiplicity. Spinoza was satisfied with his Substance. But the dialectical brain of Hegel would not be satisfied with it. He, therefore, invented his Absolute, which partakes of the nature of Ramanuja's Brahman. He says that the task of religion is to reach and feel that absolute in which all opposites are resolved into unity, that great sum of being in which matter and mind, subject and object, good and evil, are one. He is against the conception of the Pure Absolute of Sankara, and dubs it Nothing. He does not believe in the Pure being that is devoid of qualities and relations, deems it non-existent and meaningless. The Absolute is "ipso fact" without relations and without qualities and Sankara was right in calling the Absolute "Nirguna Brahman," but this is not the place to refute Hegel. Suffice it, his Absolute is a concrete sum-total of all existences; the Unity that he has discovered is the unity there is in a basketful of eggs, and not the identity of the Life-force that is latent in each and every one of them. Not by the vision of the seer, but by the aid of his famous "Dialectical movement," has he achieved his "summum bonum" His belief is that every idea and every condition of existence in this world irresistibly leads to its opposite ,and then unites with it to form a higher and more complex whole, but what we ordinary mortals could not understand is where this "Dialectical movement" would end? Does it progress ad infinitum? If so, where and when are the opposites merged into a final unity? It is here that dialectics has failed.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

In India philosophy marched hand in hand with religion. The philosopher par excellence was the man of religion, the man who had set at naught all mundane values, and set himself the task of encompassing the value of values, the direct perception of reality, that is the realisation in his inmost being, in thought, in word, in deed, that God, Soul, and Nature are one. This sounds simple in print, and in the mouths of scholars lolling in armchairs, but to transform oneself into a fit vehicle for the higher truth to make its manifestation, is not the work of a day, but of years and years, and according to the Hindu belief, even innumerable lives. Once the beatific vision is gained, the naise and dust raised by the drivelling philosophers subside, leaving the air calm and crystal clear.

METHODS OF INDIAN YOGIS

The Indian Yogis had a method of their own. Mankind does not know that they can raise themselves up to a higher plane of consciousness, where they would be free from the trammels of sense and the things of sense. It is on this plane that the adept in Yoga finds himself flooded with the divine effulgence in which he loses his individuality, all sense of 'meum' and 'tuum' vanish,the pairs of opposites of sense and reason melt themselves into a richer unity and meaning, the terms matter and spirit become mere words signifying nothing, and in short he finds himself in a sphere where Time is not, Space is not, and Causation is not! The Unity that is found there is the Unity that only the Ancient One is, and no other, and that he himself is that, "Tat tvam asi". As in the waking consciousness, the experience of dream-consciousness is denied, so in this super-consciousness the realities of waking-consciousness melt into nothing. But when we dream, the dreams are indeed very very real to us, so also as long as we are in the waking-consciousness, we would hold fast to the names and things of this sphere. That is what Sankara meant by Maya, which is and is not. So long as the delusions of the waking-consciousness last, Maya is, and no sooner you enter the portals of super-consciousness than it is not.

The Yogic method is not to the liking of the Occidentals. But the day is not far distant when it would be recognised. Already good progress has been made in the study of the Subconscious mind and it is a fact accepted by one and all now that consciousness proper is only a ripple on the surface of this vast expanse.

AND THE OCCIDENTAL WAY.

The positive method is the method of science. It confines itself to change and development, and does not bother itself with metaphyscial realities. It collects and catalogues facts, and from tion and experimentation. Its passion is for the quantitative side of phenomena, and does not waste its time over the qualitative nature of reality. It believes in measurement, generalisation, and formulation of recipes, called Laws of Nature. It enquires into the psychological phenomena, but does not attempt to answer what mind is. It knows the exact speed of light, but does not woory itself about the internal nature of same. It deals in the wares of Change: it does not deabte about the "Unchanging Something" underlying all changes. The Positivists forget that mere cataloguing of facts would not bring us nearer the threshold of reality. One could go on drawing generalisations from known facts, but for all which one would not come a whit nearer the eluding Proteus.

"Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter!" Every dictionary contains all the words in this line, but who but a Keats could have given form and meaning to those words? What is the secret here? When the positivists discover it, they would know what creative activity is, and would cease calling themselves philosophers, who are no better than cataloguers, and that the real philosopher is one who like Faust ventures into the seats of The Mothers, and of their secrets creates a life-like Helen and would not be satisfied with a mere painted picture of her!

We had better ask now whether the man in the street has anything new to learn from this welter of abstrations. The only ontological problems that he evinces interest in are, whether there is proof for the existence of soul, whether it is immortal, whether there is a moral law called Law of Karma, whether there is reincarnation, whether we could know what the world is made of, and no system of philosophy dare offer unequivocal answeres on these issues. He would be the wiser for remaining an ignoramus, and settled in his simple faith. Real philosophy is for extraordinary men and for extraordinary idlers!

Pythagoras really believed not only in an immortal soul but also in reincarnation. The prevailing opinion is that he had it learned at the feet of Eastern masters. Plato was a believer in both to such an extent that he went so far as to style learning as remembering, remembering what one had learned and remmbered in one's previous existences. And who does not remember Wordsworth's Ode on Immortality? The Indian conception of reincarnation holds a unique place in the history of philosophy It is based on the immortality of the soul and on the Law of Karma If it be proved that the soul is not immortal or that the Law of Karma is a myth, the theory goes to pieces. Older nations had cherished belief in a supernatural avenging hand. The Jews had their Nemesis, and the Greeks their Furies. But Karma is impersonal and is inherent in the nature of things—"as ou sow, so you reap"—there is no extraneous agency that brings this about. The conscience of humanity is definite on the point of retribution. Whether or not such a metaphyscial law holds sway, no one does a bad action but something in him pleads that it is wrong and that would have to suffer for it. The Budhists, while making much of this Law, dispensed with the immortal soul that is supposed to reincarnate, and offered a dynamic conception of this theory. According to them that which reincarnates is the conserved moral force, termed character, the dominant thirst, and not anything immortal or substantial. Here too, we are left to guess as to the nature of this force, how it leaves on body at the time of death, and how it makes its appearance in another one.

Let the intellectualists bear in mind that it is not easy to measure the Pacific with an ounce-glass, or Eternity with an hour-glass! With the increase of light, the darkness in th the centre also widens. What is required is the humility of Newton, who is reported to have said that we are just children playing with pebbles on the shore of truth. We might be able to find out the exact weight of Matter in the Cosmos, but who could know of the mystery that is in the smile that plays on the sleeping infant's countenance, in the birth-throes of a Hamlet, in the lightening-message, pregnant with meaning, that passes between two pairs of human eyes? Although we could not carry in our pockets in the form of a dexterous formula the secret of God and His creation, we know what we have when ww feel.

a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean, and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man:
A motion and a spirit, that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things.

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LABOUR PROBLEMS IN EUROPE

I. T. U. Conference At Geneva: Protest In Germany Against Special Class Organisations

The following are extracts from the latest report issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions:

The wide extent and the tremendous severity of the world economic crisis, which has had the frightful effect of causing an army of unemployed numbering some 20 millions, leave us no hope that any one country can of its own strength free itself from the coils of the crisis. Only international measures on a large scale can enable us to master it. The International Federation of Trade Unions (I.F.T.U.), which with its 14 million members is the largest labour organisation in the world, has for some time past been endeavouring to take the initiative in pointing the way to these absolutely essential international solutions, and invited all the friendly trade unions outside it to take part in a non-official trade union conference.

The holding of this International Trade Union Conference at Geneva on the 16th and 17th April, 1932, was a distinguishing feature of this year's International Labour Conference. The proposal to hold the trade union conference was warmly welcomed and unanimously confirmed at the last General Council Meeting of the I. F. T. U., held at Berne in March, 1932. Unfortunately, the American Federation of Labour could not make up its mind to send a delegation. Besides the 28 centres affiliated with the I. F. T. U. almost all of whom will be sending delegates, especially Canada, Argentine and Palestine, there will also be representatives from the trade unions of other European countries such as Norway and Ireland, and from great oversea countries such as Australia, New Zealand, India and Japan, together with a considerable number of Central and South American states. Many of the International Trade Secretariats connected with the I. F. T. U. will also be represented.

The Conference, which held in the "Salle Communale de Plainpalais" at Geneva, covered a good deal of ground and made appeal to a very wide public.

A GERMAN PROTEST

At the General Council Meeting of the National Trade Union Centre of Germany held at Berlin on the 22nd March, one of the points discussed was a proposal from one of the officiated unions for the special organisation of the unemployed in association with the Trades Council (on the same lines as has been done in Great Britain, see P. R. No. 9 of this year and the remarks in the present number under "Great Britain). In the view of the Executive of the German trade union centre, there can be no question of a separate organisation of the unemployed; it is the duty of the unions to reduce the contributions for members who lose their work so as to enable them to retain their normal membership of their unions.

The report of the "Gewerkschafts-Zeitung" (Trade Union Journal) on the session in question makes the following comment on this decision: "The Trades Councils already do an enormous amount for both the material and moral well-being of the unemployed, in supplying them with funds and work. Trade Union Unemployed Committees for the efficient concentration of the unemployed are to be recommended. Relations with all authorities which are concerned with the welfare of the unemployed should be carefully kept up by the Trades Councils. Young unemployed, in particular, must be very well looked after. This latter is one of the most important tasks of the trade unions, especially in this time of distress. During the discussion union representations pointed out that all the trade unions take great trouble to keep those of their members who have become unemployed by means of a reduction of the contributions. But the idea of creating a special organisation of unemployed was resolutely rejected. The care of the unemployed must continue to be primarily a task of the unions. The Committee for Administrative Reform should see that the standpoint taken on the points is uniform."

ORGANISATION OF UNEMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

As far back as 1927 the T. U. C. General Council of Great Britain took steps for the local organisation of the unemployed in special associations. By way of experiment such unemployed centres were set up in 6 localities. But the recommendations of the General Council issued after a study of the subject by the Edinburgh Congress of 1927 were never put into effect. The initiative was left to the Trades Councils, the General Council continuing the activities on behalf of the unemployed which had for long been part of its general work.

In the meantime, chiefly on account of the complicated conditions caused by the application of an amended edition of the Insurance Act, it has been decided to do everything possible to promote the creation of local Unemployed Associations. Care is however to be taken that these Associations shall not remain outside the Movement, but shall form a part of it, working in close connection with the employed workers. The recent scheme issued by the General Council approves the creation of special Unemployed Associations, but they must all come under the same Rules, and be incorporated into the administrative machinery of the trade unions. The general policy to be adopted is that of combating the evils arising out of unemployment, the chief means adopted being workers' education and special arrangements for making use of the involuntary leisure of the unemployed: also the trade union apparatus is put into motion with the government and local authorities to promote the crtation of work and to get as high a standard of living as possible for the unemployed. It is also hoped that the new Associations may be of use in defending the claims of individual unemployed.

As already stated, the Associations are to be under the control of trade councils, joint secretaries being nominated, one by the trades council and one by the Unemployed Association. Representatives of the Executives of the Trades Councils, not to exceed 5 in number, are to be members of the Executives of the Unemployed Associations. The Unemployed Asociation is in its turn to have the right to send 2 representatives to the Executive meetings of the Trades Councils and 5 members to the General Council Meeting. These representatives have consultation rights and votes in matters which come up for discussion in virtue of reports sent in by the Unemployed Association to the Trades Council.

The following statement as to the present position of the movement appeared in "Industrial News" the journal of the T. U. C.: "So great has been the interest taken throughout the country in the scheme of the Trades Union Congress General Council for the formation and conduct of Associations of the Unemployed, under the auspices of local Trades Councils, that it has been found necessary to print and distribute large numbers of copies of the model constitution framed by the General Council. When the plan was first mouted there were some thirty Unemployed Associations in existence. Twenty more have already been formed, and enquiries from various centres continue to come in daily. Meanwhile all those localities which have not yet taken steps to organise unemployed associations should get busy, and line up in the fight for fair play for the workless!"

ATTACKS AND COUNTER-ATTACKS IN POLAND.

A few weeks ago the Polish Government made a general attack on the social gains of the Polish working class. 3 bills were introduced into parliament directed against the 48-hour week, workers' holidays, and unemployment insurance: a fourch, claiming to make up in some degree to the workers for what they would lose, provided for the inclusion of old age and invalidity insurance, hitherto non-existent in Poland except in those parts which were formerly German. But this scheme was nothing but a blind. The total contribution payable by the employers is to be much reduced in spite of the nominal introduction of old age insurance. Hitherto the total amount of the contributions to all branches came to 12 per cent. of the workers' wages, of which the employers paid 7.3 per cent. and the workers 4.7 per cent.. Now the total amount is to be reduced to 10.2 per cent. of which workers are to pay 4.4 per cent. and the employers only 5.8 per cent. or 1½ per cent. less than formerly.

The whole "reorganisation" is so arranged that the costs of the old age insurance (which in the form proposed will be of very little use to the workers) will be drawn from the fund devoted to the expenses of the sickness insurance, already in existence. The sickness insurance is to be reduced from 60 to 50 per cent of the wage, and to be paid for 26 instead of 39 weeks. The old age pension is to be payable only when 750 weekly contributions have been made, that is to say, after 15 years, the average amount disbursed being 20 Zloty (1 Zl. eq. about 6d.) per month.

The working class considered these changes so unreasonable that it was decided to organise a general strike of one day on the 16th March. After having vainly striven to prevent the strike, the Polish Government denied its existence and suppressed all news concerning it both at home and abroad. It was however a very good piece of organisation and has been a great moral victory for the working class and a blow to the present system. It has indeed had even more tangible results, for although all the 4 bills mentioned above had been introduced into parliament a few days before the close of the session and were to be put into force by means of presidential decrees authorised by a special law, yet owing to this determined action the passage in the authorisation law providing for decrees "in social matters" was deleted. Hence there is no chance of the bills becoming law before autumn, when parliament will again meet. Meanwhilst, the struggle against them will continue and it is to be hoped that, thanks to its strong action, the Polish working class will be able to register a second victory.

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STIFFKEY RECTOR AND HIS "OLD FRIEND JUNE"

He Compares Their Return To The Stage

LONDON (By Mail.)

"My friend June," was how the Rector of Stiffkey, the Rev. Harold Davidson, referred recently to Lady Inverclyde, the famous actress, who has just returned to Britain in search of stage engagements.

The Rector was replying to criticisms made by the Variety Artistes' Federation of his proposal to appear on the stage to raise money for his defence.

"I knew June as a child," explained the Rector, "although I have seen her only two or three times since she became famous. Now I see that she is hoping to return to the profession.

"I presume the Variety Artistes' Federation will not object to her return, although I agree that she has been absent from the stage for a shorter period than I have."

Mr. Davidson added that he had written to the Federation pointing out that while he agreed with their policy in attempting to prevent people who had merely received notoriety from appearing on the stage his own position was different.

"I went on the stage," he said, "when I left school. I was a professional the whole time, and my life was founded on my stage and entertaining work. I merely propose now to return for a short period to my old profession."

Mr. Davidson said that the offers he had received were being dealt with by an agent.

LIONS AND TIGERS NOT WANTED

Circus For Sale—No Buyers

NAPLES (By Mail).

People out for bargains in wild animals could have bought a fine circus recently when the well-stocked Schneider circus was put up for sale.

But there were no bidders. The crowd which flocked to the sale came only for the purpose of sight-seeing, and the sale had to be called off.

Capt. Schneider, the former proprietor, burst into tears as fifty-nine lions and two Bengal tigers were offered at £3,700 at par. Nobody however was tempted to buy. Ten lion cubs went begging for £84, and eight white horses were offered at £115, including several sets of harness. Monkeys, pelicans, and dogs also failed to attract bids.

The circus, which came to Italy from Germany, was seized by Napolitan creditors some time ago. It has been run by the Municipality of Naples, the principal creditor, in the vain hope that Capt. Schneider could raise enough money in Germany to save it.

Money has been contributed towards the animals' upkeep by public subscription. The Dowager Duchess of Aosta has made generous gifts of money to keep the animals from starvation.

COTTON PRICES DROP ON UNCERTAIN POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN AMERICA

Disheartened Bulls Liquidate Speculative Purchases

AMERICAN COTTON CROP DOING WELL UNDER FAVOURABLE WEATHER

BOMBAY, May 10.

Considerable anxiety is felt regarding developments at Washington. Cotton operators are waiting for a definite announcement of policy but nervous bulls are liquidating their speculative purchases. This state accounts for the drop in the prices of American cotton.

REMOVE ARTIFICIALITIES.

The supreme requisite to the recovery in cotton is a free market and one that is unhampered by political artificialities. Natural law dispenses justice without fear or favour. It is immune to political bribes. When this state will be within sight cotton prices will recover in time with the law of supply and demand which is inexorable is the law of gravitation.

CAUTION NEEDED.

Extreme caution is still needed every at the present low prices. Low price is the result of much disturbed political and economic situation all over the world. Low level of prices does not furnish any clue for an increase in consumption of raw cotton.

FURTHER DECLINE IN NEAR FUTURE

On Monday the New York Cotton futures market declined 19 to 17 points as a result of heavy nervous long liquidation.

President Hoover's message to the Congress had a temporary effect and now the uncertain outlook of the political situation in the United States of America is causing anxiety and speculative purchases of cotton are being thrown out at a level, not witnessed within the last 33 years.

The New York cotton market was easy on decreased buying, influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables and favourable crop reports. As usual at this time of the year, the crop is making a satisfactory progress pointing to full yield. Weevil emergence which was reported heavy in some sections of texas has also stopped to have any effect on trend of cotton prices.

The market opened at a decline of 5 points but recovered 4 points from the opening level and reached the highest level of the day when October option was done at 6.06. Heavy selling pressure at this level depressed cotton prices 13 points and after a recovery of 2 points from the lowest level, the market closed at a net decline of 19 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 25 points at 5.70c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 10 to 14 points with spot cotton prices 9 points lower at 5.72c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 3 points. Prices eased during morning on weaker Egyptian and small selling. Afterwards it was a very quiet and featureless and closed at a decline of 9 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 4.59d.

East Indian cotton prices declined 11 to 4 points with July 4.75 and October 4.78.

Egyptian cotton section was weak and closed at a loss of 17 to 16 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market opened firm but declined under increased selling and closed at a decline of 5 to 16 points.

UNCERTAIN TONE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.'s report:—

In the absence of any definite political announcement by the American Government prices were easier following favourable weather reports. Although no material change in the French foreign policy is expected, the result of the elections and expected return of M. Herriot is considered favourable.

To-day's cable reads:—

"Weather favourable, mills continue hedging on upturns, speculative support absent pending Washington announcement. Tone uncertain but spot steady. Looks trading and would rather buy."

CAUTION ADVISABLE.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee's Liverpool friends write:—

"Just now there is again talk of coming inflation in America and while caution still appears advisable on bulges, we certainly would prefer buying in weak markets in view of the possibility or even probability of unfavourable crop news sooner or later. The production of outside growths is also likely to suffer owing to the poor prices obtainable and with this eventuality in mind we think higher markets will result.'

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 6.03 (10-10 a.m.)
Lowest 5.88 (2-49 p.m.)
New York July Highest 5.82—.02
Lowest 5.64—.20.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 9.

May	5.54—.20
July	5.65—.19
October	5.90—.17
December	6.04—.16
January 1933	6.13—.18
March	6.29—.18
Middling Spot	5.70—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 9.

May	5.61—10
July	5.67—.14
Middling Spot	5.72—.09

NEW YORK.

New York, May 9.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	5.75
October	5.99
January	6.25
New York Noon Call.	
May	5.75
July	5.70
October	5.94

New York, May 9.

	Bales.
Day Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 9.

	10-10 a. m. Quotations	To-day's Closing
May	4.40	4.34—07
June		4.30—08
July	4.33	4.29—08
August		4.30—08
September		4.31—07
October	4.35	4.32—09
November		4.34—09
December		4.36—09
January 1933		4.38—09
February 1933		4.41—09
March 1933		4.44—08
April 1933		4.46—09
May 1933		4.46—09
Middling Spot		4.59—05

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 9.

Sakellaridis May	5.81
July	5.90
October	6.14
November	6.18
December	6.24
January 1933	6.29
March	6.40
F. G. F. Spot	6.05

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool. May 9.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4 15
Broach, Fine (Good Stable)	4 27
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.39
C. P. Oomra, Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5 11
Oomra, Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
Oomra, Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.41
Bengal, Good	3.53
Bengal, Fully Good.	3.63
Bengal, Fine	3.73
Scinde, Fully Good	3.63
Scinde, Fine,	3.73
Scinde, Superfine	3.83

No Business In Cotton Market

OPERATORS LOOK FOR A FALL

BOMBAY, May 10.

In sympathy with easier overnight easier advices from New York, the local market is expected to open at Rs. 169/8 for Broach A-M. and Rs. 177 for Broach J.A. delivery. Double options premium for Rs. J.A. delivery is Rs. 24. There was no business done to-day.

The general feeling is in favour of a further decline and a fall of Rs. 15 is expected by well-informed firms. They expect Broach A.M. to decline at about Rs. 155 and J.A. to about Rs. 164. At this level they intend to buy back and go long.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 9.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£ 10-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£100
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 6
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£ 99-1/8
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent.	£ 87-1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	£ 44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 66
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 88
Consols 2½ per cent.	£ 62-3/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£ 99-1/4

LONDON METALS

London, May 9.

Copper Braziers	£ 44
Yellow Metal	£ 36-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 12-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	£ 9-3/8
Tin English Ingot	£127-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

London, May 9.

Demand Bills	3.68-1/4

LONDON SILVER

London, May 9.

Silver.—Small offerings.

Spot	16-7/8
Forward	16-15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 9.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £ 5 12 8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, May 9.

Interest Day to Day Loans per cent.	1-1/8
Interest 7 days' Market Loans per cent.	1-5/8
Bank Bills 3 months per cent.	2-15/32
Bank Bills 6 months per cent.	2-41/64
Fine Trade Bills 3 months per cent.	3-1/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months per cent.	3-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 9.

T. T. London on Berlin	15.44
T. T. London on Amsterdam	9.07-3/4
T. T. London on Brussels	28.17
T. T. London on Madrid	46.03
T. T. London on Milan	71.43
T. T. London on Berne	18.80
T. T. London on Paris	93.21
T. T. London on Prague	124.00
T. T. London on New York Closing Rate	3.66

LONDON RRODUCE.

London, May 9.

Cottonseed Bombay, Hull ton.	No Offers.
Castorseed Bombay, Hull ton.	£12/0/0 May/June sellers.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent.	£10/15/0 May/June sellers.

LINSEED.

London, May 9.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton.	£9/16/0 May/June sellers.
Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton.	£7/16/3 May/June paid.
Linseed. Bombay (London).	£10/15/0 May/June seller.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 9.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt.	13 May/Aug.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt.	14/ Sept/Dec. paid,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Further Improvement

BOMBAY, May 10.

The securities market again ruled firm and prices show further improvement. News from London were favourable and political situation in France induced buying.

TAXABLES.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes	Rs. 62/12
4 per cent 1931-36 Government	Rs. 93
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan	Rs. 92/4
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan	Rs. 69/4
4½ per cent 934 Bonds	Rs. 97/8
4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan	Rs. 79/8
5 per cent 1929-47 Loan	Rs. 92/12
5 per cent 1939-44 Loan	Rs. 93/6
5 per cent 1935 Bonds	Rs. 97/8
6 per cent 1933/36 Bonds	Rs. 100/4
6½ per cent 1935 T Bonds	Rs. 102/4

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan	Rs. 99/8
5 per cent 1933 Bonds	Rs. 100/2
6 per cent 1932 Bonds	Rs. 100/9
6½ per cent 1935 B.D.L.	Rs. 104/8

CORPORATION LOANS. Taxables

4 per cent B P T 1974	Rs. 66
4 per cent M Deb 1974	Rs. 65
5 per cent M Deb 1959	Rs. 79/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	Rs. 98/8
6 per cent K P T 1956	Rs. 97
6½ per cent B I T 1937	Rs. 99/8

STATE LOANS.

5½ per cent 1938 Mysore	Rs. 102
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	Rs. 97

FALL IN SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Osaka, May 10.

May	121.50	—3.50
Aug.	130.00	—2.60
Nov.	131.90	—2.30

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 10.

Bengal Superfine	153
Bengal Fine	148
Bengal F.G.	143
Sindh-Punjab Fine	148
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	143
Wardha-Hingt Fine	173
Nagpur Savner Fine	173
Yeotmal Fine	168
Arvi Fine	168
Ellichpur Fine	163
Amraoti Fine	153
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	158
Mulkapur Fine	156
Khandesh Fine	158
Muthia F.G.	153
Jalna/Sallu F.G.	156
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	156
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	158
Broach F.G.	172
Punjab/American	188
Punjab/American mix	173
Cambodia	240

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 10.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal U.P.	156	152	148	144
M.G. Rajputana	156	152	148	144
M.G. Punjab	154	150	146	142
M.G. Oomra No. 3	164	160	156	...
M.G. Oomra No. 1	176	172	168	...
M.G Oomra No. 2	169	165	161	...
M.G. Broach No. 2	179	176	172	168
M.G. Punjab-American	189	186	182	178
M.G. Surat	231	228	224	220

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 10.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	This year.
Khandesh	524	102.332
Central India	.....	113.698
Barsi and Nagar	130	74.234
Hyderabad-Gabrani	.....	20 532
Berar	631	210.135
Central Provinces	204	68.357
Total Oomras	1.539	589.238
Dholera	3.512	169 831
N.-W. Provinces	.....	26 801
Rajputana	99	50.764
Sind-Punjab	234	137.476
Broach	2.045	208.033
Coompta & Dharwar	649	28.264
Westerns-Northerns	13	16 148
Cocoanada	.....	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	18	3.323
Persian	.....	2 420
American	1.748	200.395
Egyptian & African	2.654	182.058
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	316
Total	12.811	1,615,119

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th May.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	200	103.340
Japan & China	1.206	556.337
Coast Ports	600	28.393
Up-country by Rail	.....	138.557
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	20.377
Total	2,006	847.004

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, May 10.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 395 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready per case of 85 lbs. Rs. 22.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 19/8 per case of 44 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 73 per ton.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 10.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 27/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 7/8.

LONDON:—

Banks Selling T T	1/5 7/8 May
Banks Selling D D	1/5 29/32.
Banks Selling T T	1/5 27/32 June
Banks Buying T. T.	1/5 31/32.
Banks Buying D. D.	1/6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. Mail.	1/6 1/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos June.	1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. Monsoon.	1/6 1/32

NEW YORK:—

B. C. Rate T. T.	368.
Banks Selling T. T.	367.
Banks Buying T. T.	362.

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D. D.	690.
Banks Buying D D	710

AMSTERDAM:—

Banks Selling D. D.	67-1/2.

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T. T.	121.
Banks Buying 60 Days	1/6.

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D. D.	36-1/8.

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D D	112

SINGAPORE:—

Banks Selling D D	155 7/8.

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D. D.	7/8.

CROSS RATE—

New York	London	3.63-1/4 9th instant.
Shanghai	London	1/7 7/8 10th instant.
Japan	London	1/9 1/4 9th instant.
London	Paris	93.20 9th instant.
London	Belgium	26.00 9th instant.
London	Switzerland	18.75 9th instant.
London	Italy	71.35 9th instant.
London	Berlin	15.42 9th instant.
London	Holland	9.05 9th instant.
London	Stockholm	19.42 9th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £5-12-11 7th instant; £5-12-8 9th instant.

Silver London Ready £16-11/16 7th instant; £16-7/8 9th instant.

Silver London Forward £16-11/16 7th instant; 16-15/16 9th instant.

Silver New York Ready £27-5/8 7th instant; £27-7/8 9th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. £1-15/16 per cent. 7th instant; £1-15/16 per cent. 9th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2-3/16 per cent. 7th instant; £2-9/32 per cent. 9th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Call 3 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 3-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, May 10.

The Bombay Stock Exchange is closed to-day for forward business for clearing purposes.

Approximate Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool: July 283; Oct. 265; Jan. 251.

Bombay:—Liverpool: Broach A. May—Liverpool May (expected) Rs. 17 at exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York: Broach A. May (expected)—New York May (closing)—Rs. 1-3/4 at 3-63-1/4 Cross rate.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 10.

Khandeish	524 Bales
Barsi-Nagar	130 "
Berar	681 "
Central Provinces	204 "
Dholiera	3,512 "
Rajputana	99 "
Sind-Punjab	234 "
Broach	2,045 "
Compta-Dharwar	649 "
Westerns-Northerns	313 "
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	18 "
Americans	1,748 "
East Africans	2,654 "
Wheat	8,975 Cwts.
Linseed	13,577 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	952 "
Gingellyseed	1,127 "
Poppyseed	48 "
Groundnuts	7,893 "
Castorseed	4,003 "
Rice	11,687 "
Myrabollams	3,123 "
Cottonseed	5,297 "
Gram	4,450 "
Joowar	3,089 "
Maize	20 "
Barley	1,809 "
Rajree	4,347 "
Coal	2,148 Tons

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, May 9.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.
C. and F. Calcutta.
per cwt 7/9 May/June paid.
C. and F. Bombay.
per cwt 7/9-1/2 May/June paid.
C. and F. Karachi.
per cwt 7/9-1/2 May/June paid.

DISTURBED WEATHER IN N. W. INDIA

Thunderstorms In Assam

POONA, May 10.

The weather is disturbed over North-west India and local rain has fallen in Kashmir, with a few falls of rain in Baluchistan, Sind, the South-west Punjab and the Punjab Hills. Associated with thunderstorm there has been local rain in Assam, with a few falls in Bengal and Tenasserim and in the Madras Deccan. The temperature is markedly below the normal in Baluchistan, Upper Sind, the West Punjab and the North-west Frontier Province.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Silchar 5 inches; Sibsagar 4; Cherrapunji 2; Mymensingh 1 1/2; Dibrugarh and Tezpur 1; Montgomery, Sonamarg and Quetta 1/4; Kodaikanal 1/2; and Coonoor and Kurnool 1/4.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Baluchistan and extend in the North-west Frontier Province Kashmir, the East and North Punjab and the Kumaon Hills. Thunderstorm rain will also occur in Assam Bengal and South Madras.

Rainfall In Bombay

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at hours on the 10th May 1932.

Station	Rainfall.
Lahore	0.01"
Multan	0.01"
Quetta	0.32"
Jacobabad	0.10"
Cochin	0.07"
Colombo	4.75"

Bombay:—
Maximum temperature 92 degrees (1 degree above normal).
Minimum temperature 79 degrees (1 degree above normal).
Humidity at 5 hours 68 per cent.
9th May 1932.
(Received too late for publication in yesterday's report).

Dharwar, 1st May to date 44 cts.

District.	Station	Annual Normal In. Cts.
Panch Mahals	Dohad	28 89
	Godhra	40 25
Baroda	Baroda	34 60
West Khandesh	Nandurbar	34 60
Dharwar	Dharwar	32 65

Welfare Of India League

There will be a Sandwich-Luncheon Discussion at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Thursday (12th instant) at the Majestic Hotel, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, when Maulana Shaukat Ali will speak on "My Point of View."

Chevrolet

Results of an American cigar maker's contest in which winners were given their choice of any one of three makes of low-priced cars, reveal that of the 240 cars awarded, 136 were Chevrolet sixes, 89 were Plymouths and 15 were Fords, according to records disclosed by the American Tobacco Company, sponsors of the contest.

OKHA PORT.

The port officer, of Okha wires under date May 10:—

The s. s. Magdapur (line: Thomas Brockle Bank Agents: Messrs. Graham Trading Company) arrived at Port Okha on May 9, for salt export.—A. P.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 9.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed 1b. Spot 2-1/8
WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
Rodario Santa Fe, per 61 lb. Cargoes.
26/ May/June paid.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes
27/ May/June sellers.
Wheat South Australian parcels.
26/6 Afloat paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels.
28/3 June/July sellers.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot	8-1/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 10.

F.P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 9-5-32	9486000	8323000
Receipts Yesterday 9-5-32	10000	4000
Exports to date 9-5-32	7619000	6157000
Stock at Ports 6-5-32	3998000	3423000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-5-32	1383000	1113000
Stock at Liverpool 6-5-32	825000	1089000
Visible Supply 6-5-32	8031000	6732000
Quantity in Sight 6-5-32	14035000	12582000
Quantity out of Sight 6-5-32	11199000	8923000

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a City Bank Letter of Credit and a supply of travellers checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

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N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	16 May
Haruna ,,	10500	.....	20 May
*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 May	1 June
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June
Katori ,,	10000	.....	14 June
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@28 June
*Tottori Maru	5973	17 June	30 June

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haloone Maru	10500	11 May	28 May
Suwa Maru	11000	26 May	13 June

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	1 June	7 June
Tatsuta Maru	22000	15 June	21 June

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim setting agents throughout the world.
J8

INVEST IN I. T. LOANS

Outsiders Must Pay For City Amenities, Says Meyer Nissim

WAYS AND MEANS OF MEETING AMALGAMATION DEFICITS

Mr. Meyer Nissim, in an interview with a representative of the "Chronicle" suggested the imposition of a Cotton Duty and also Passengers' Tax on those who come from upcountry to meet the deficit of about Rs. 5 lakhs which would be created by the amalgamation of the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Bombay Municipality.

He also urged the citizens to invest their surplus balance in Improvement Trust Loans which would be used for providing better sanitation and amenities to the City. Interest on the loans and the Sinking Fund have been guaranteed by the Government of Bombay.

"Although the amalgamation of the Bombay Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality will not bring about the millennium, I am at least certain of one result—a saving of at least Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 3,00,000 a year by the elimination of duplicate staff."

With these words Mr. Meyer Nissim, the newly-elected Chairman of the Improvement Trust Committee struck an optimistic note when interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" and questioned about the results expected by the amalgamation of these two great institutions in the city.

He is also of the opinion that an increase in the sources of revenue would enable the Committee to decrease their loan charges.

HISTORY OF THE TRUST.

The Bombay Improvement Trust it will be recalled, has a history of its own. Founded over thirty years ago during the first outbreak of plague in the city, to clear the city of the dingy and dirty slums, it has built buildings, chawls and roads which have contributed to the well-being of the city, as we now see it. It has, however, cost the city a huge amount, its annual expenditure being Rs. 1,11,50,000 at present. This expenditure includes the following items:—

	Rs.
Interest charges	90,68,000
Sinking fund provision	6,95,000
Municipal taxes	3,81,000
Repairs and maintenance of chawls and other properties ..	2,36,000
Maintenance of streets and service passages	1,02,000

WHERE SAVING IS POSSIBLE.

So far as these items of expenditure are concerned, no saving can be effected. The only item in which a saving is possible is "Establishment Charges," which total now roughly Rs. 5,38,000 annually. There will be a saving to the extent of about Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 3,00,000 by doing away with the duplicate staff which the maintenance of two separate bodies is making necessary.

Coming to the debt of the Bombay Improvement Trust, which is a subject of public interest, it will be interesting to know that the total debt is in round figures Rs. 16,69,00,000 against assets inclusive of unleased and undeveloped lands amounting to Rs. 15,69,,00-000. It has been estimated that in about twenty years the present deficit will be wiped off provided the resources of the Improvement Trust are augmented to an extent of Rs. 28,50,000 annually.

BIG GAP TO FILL.

The Government have at present given to the Improvement Trust the tobacco duty which according to Government calculations is expected to yield Rs. 12 lakhs a year. The Municipal Corporation are asked to increase the general tax by one per cent or set aside an amount equivalent to that sum as their contribution to make up the required 28,50,000.

But even then, Mr. Nissim doubts if the requisite sum of Rs. 28,50,-000 will be made up, because, first of all, it is doubtful, if the tobacco duty will yield as much as Rs. 12,00,000; at the most optimistic view, it might yield only Rs. 7,00,000 to Rs. 8,00,000. But granting that it did yield Rs. 12,00,000 which together with the additional municipal contribution of Rs. 11,00,000 representing an increase of one per cent. in the Municipal general tax would make up only Rs. 23,00,000, leaving still a gap of Rs. 5,00,000 to Rs. 6,00,000.

OUTSIDERS TO CONTRIBUTE.

Mr. Nissim, therefore, thinks that the additional taxation which will be necessary should not fall entirely on the citizens of Bombay but should be shared by the large number of people who come into Bombay daily and enjoy its amenities and yet contribute nothing or at the outside very little towards their cost. Besides, Bombay as the Gateway of India is entitled to consideration from the rest of India.

It was for this reason that the Bombay Municipal Corporation suggested recently the duty on cotton and a light tax on passengers coming into Bombay from the Suburbs as well as upcountry.

BENGAL EXAMPLE.

It might be pointed out, said Mr. Nissim in the interview, that the Government of Bengal have been very liberal with the Calcutta Improvement Trust. Figures show that the income of the Calcutta Improvement Trust from the Bengal Government have averaged Rs. 22,34,000 annually from 1928-1930. It is, therefore, not too much to expect similar treatment from the Government of Bombay.

BUY TRUST LOANS.

Asked by our representative as to the extent to which the Government of Bombay had subscribed to the Improvement Trust loans, Mr. Nissim replied that Government had contributed Rs. 80,000,000 out of Rs. 16,69,00,000. He also added that the interest and the sinking fund of the Improvement Trust loans were guaranteed by the Government of Bombay.

In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the citizens of Bombay would invest their surplus funds in the Improvement Trust loans which promise a safe security to the investors and thereby assist the Improvement Trust in the better development of Bombay on which depends not only its own welfare but the welfare of the whole of Western India, if not of other provinces also.

Maharaja Of Travancore

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, accompanied by his mother, Her Highness the Maharani of Travancore is arriving from Kashmir by the Frontier Mail to-day (Wednesday) morning at the Bombay Central. Travancoreans residing in Bombay propose to give His Highness a fitting reception at the platform on his arrival.

Directors Withdraw Resignations

ALL QUIET AT DALAL STREET

Bombay, Tuesday.

The storm that was created at the Stock Exchange by the sudden resignation of the directors of the exchange "en bloc" on May 2, has now blown over. All the directors present in Bombay, withdrew their resignations today.

It will be recalled that the Stock Exchange observed a hartal as a protest against the action of the directors of the exchange in suspending Mr. Lalchand Nemchand. The directors who took the hartal as a vote of censure against them, resigned "en bloc."

An extraordinary general meeting of members of the stock exchange was held on Monday and resolutions were unanimously passed assuring the zdirectors of the members' fullest confidence in them and approving of their action against Mr. Lalchand Nemchand. All the directors present in Bombay have accordingly withdrew their resignations.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

Earlier on Monday Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the president of the exchanges, was sent for by Mr. C. G. Freke, the Finance Secretary of the Bombay Government, who had come down in the morning from Mahabaleswar, to acquaint himself with the situation.

A few days ago, the Bombay Government asked the secretary of the exchange to supply them with the names of those who are obstructing the normal carrying on of the business of the exchange Many of those who took part in obstructionist tactics on April 7, although they have apologised to the board of diectors for their behaviour on that day, have been absent for the last few days from the exchange, possibly fearing Government action against them.

It is reliably understood that the Government are contemplating to take certain measures to be immediately given effect to by which the exchange can carry on its business unhampered.

A QUIET WEDDING

LONDON, May 9.

The little chapel in Chatsworth, close to the Duke of Devonshire's Derbyshire home, was the scene of a quiet wedding this morning when Lord Charles Cavendish (27) the duke's younger son, married Miss Adele Astaire, an American stage dancer. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the bridegroom's parents and members of the family.

The duke's heir, the Marquis of Hartington, acted as best man. Miss Adele often delighted London audiences by her dancing.—Reuter.

PHOSPHORUS IN ALMIRAH CLOTHES BURNT

MADRAS, May 9.

When a shop in Godown Street opened on Sunday morning clothes in an almirah were found charred. It is stated that two persons visited the shop on Saturday evening to purchase tweed cloth and one of these placed his hand in the almirah as if he was feeling the cloth. It is suspected that he might have placed some phosphorus in the almirah at the time.—A. P.

EARL KITCHENER'S BROTHER

NAIROBI, May 9.

Earl Kitchener, brother of the great Commander-in-Chief, is lying in hospital seriously ill of blackwater ferer He is 85 years old and succeeded his brother in 1916 and has been living on his estate here for some years.

EGYPTIAN GOVT. STOPS COTTON SALES

LONDON, May 9.

Cairo.—Government has temporarily ceased from selling cotton in accordance with official announcement issued to-day—Reuter.

SCHOOLBOY MURDERED

PATHAN STUDENT'S REVENGE

Rustication Sequel

MEERUT, May 9.

At about 10 a. m. on Thursday last, a school boy, Nasir Hussain, son of a retired overseer, and reading in the seventh class of the local Government High School, was murdered in the school before a large number of fellow students and others by another student, Mahomed Ashfaz, of the eighth of the same school, and son of a Pathan zamindar of the village of Shahajahanpur in Meerut district

FLOURISH OF KNIFE.

Ashfar, who had been recommended for rustication for being a bad and dangerous character, it is alleged, was loitering outside the school building when the annual examination was going on. After answering the papers, the boys were coming out one after another. No sooner did Nasir come out of the classroom it is alleged, than Ashfar rushed towards him and stabbed him to death on the spot. The students and a few others including Nasir's elder brother and his syce were horrified at the spectacle, but could not save the boy. After the stabbing Ashafa escaped, brandishing his knife. Some people ran after him to arrest him but were held back.

The assailant escaped and no trace of him has been found yet. Police at once reached the spot and started investigation.

It is reported that the cause of this dastardly outrage is enmity. The deceased was aged 16 or 17 and the assailant 20 years of age. It is said Mahomed Ashfaq had been seen loitering near about the school for some time and used openly to threaten to kill Nasir and one or two masters of the school. This has caused a panic among the parents of school-going children.—A. P.

SOVIET YIELDS

New Grain Policy To Conciliate Peasants

LONDON, May 9.

The Russian peasant has succeeded in nullifying the Soviet policy of organ collectivisation. Henceforth he is to be permitted to retain more grain for his own use.

This concession has been rendered imperative owing to the peasants' sullen resistance to an unpopular decree, the result of which has been an alarming decrease in productivity.

The decree, which is tantamount to recognition of the peasants' rights, says that the State's grain requirements in 1932 amount to nearly 5,000,000 tons less than in 1931. The peasants will consequently be free to dispose of any surplus grain as they please after the State's needs are met.—Reuter.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

'Where Is My Husband?' Woman Asks

LYONS, May 9.

The miraculous escape of one of those entombed in the collapse of houses following heavy rains and land slide is now reported. A young woman Madame Mathius, was telephoning to her husband from her house when it collapsed. The husband hearing a crash followed by silence rushed to the house to find a heap of wreckage beneath which his wife lay buried. He watched day and night and was overjoyed to-day to hear his wife's voice saying: "I am still living. Where is my husband?"

Rescuers hurriedly cleared the way to the spot and Madame Mathius was brought out, little worse for her eighteen hours' imprisonment.—Reuter.

ANTI-HARTAL CRUSADE

COTTON BROKER ROPED IN

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

With a view to striking a blow at the continued hartals which have been a feature of Bombay markets ever since the "declaration of hostilities" between the Congress and Government, the Bombay C. I. D. are making close investigations in order to trace persons who bring about closure of the markets for political reasons.

Last night the local C. I. D. arrested a cotton broker at Ghatkopar under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. The police believe that the arrested man was taking a leading part in organising hartals in the Bombay cotton market and was otherwise assisting the operations of the Congress.

The arrested man was placed before the Police Commissiooner to-day and sent to the Byculla House of Correction.

PICKETING EXTENDS TO COLABA

Customers Obstructed

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 was the sentence awarded to nine Congress volunteers by Mr. H.P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, under the Picketing Ordinance.

Deputy Inspector Watkins, giving evidence stated that he received information on Monday evening that Congress volunteers were picketing foreign cloth shops at Colabawadi. He went to the scene and saw that the volunteers were obstructing customers from going into the shops. He arrested them.

As they were being taken out of the Court-room, one of the volunteers shouted the Congress slogans. He will be charged to-morrow for disorderly behaviour.

This is the first time that foreign cloth shops at Colaba have been picketed by Congress volunteers.

TEARING OFF DIARY LEAVES

Allegations that persons in police custody tried to tear to pieces papers and diaries in their possession were made to-day before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, when three Congressmen were charged before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay under section 17, clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

They were arrested by a police-constable yesterday evening at Colaba.

A police constable, giving evidence, stated that he saw the accused going to Colaba at 2 p.m. in a taxi. They were again seen at 3.30 and were found giving instructions to Congress volunteers who were picketing the shops. He then arrested them.

One of the accused tried to tear some of the papers but witness did not allow him to do so. Another accused tried to tear away his diary which was also taken possession by the witness.

One of the accused stated that he joined his friends only at Colaba. He knew nothing as to what they were doing. At Colaba wadi they were suddenly arrested by a policeman.

Two of the accused, on being found guilty were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

One of the accused was acquitted.

"MUSLIM RAJASTHAN"

(From A Corresponcent.)

BOMBAY, Monday.

The declaration filed by Mr. Makhmoor for 'Muslim Rajasthan' which was to come out in this week has been rejected by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and a cash security for 1,000/- has been demanded from him.

DEFIANCE OF POLICE CHIEF'S ORDER

City Chemists Fined For Closing Shops

MAGISTRATE REJECTS DEFENCE PLEA AS "PUT UP JOB"

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Vimji Govindji, proprietor of Bole Brothers, a chemist and druggist firm at Dava Bazar, and Mr. Bhawani Shanker Atmaram Oza, of thee B. A. Brothers, also at Dava Bazaar, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each by Mr. H. P. Dastoor, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of violating the Police Commissioner's order, directing them to abstain from all acts in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience Movement and more particularly to abstain from closing their shops except in accordance with custom and usage of the trade.

The case is the first of its kind in Bombay, in which merchants have been prosecuted for closing their shops.

The accused, according to the prosecution, were served with orders issued by the Commissioner of police under section 4 of Ordinance II, asking them, among other things, not to close their shops exiept in accordance with the custom and usage of the trade. In spite of this order the accused kept their shops closed on April 13, and the prosecution alleged that the accused did so because the day in question was announced by the Emergency Council as "Jallianwalla Baug Day" and one of the items of the programme was complete hartal.

The prosecution also stated that all the Hindu chemists and druggists including the accused had their shops closed out of sympathy with the movement.

CAVES MEETING.

The accused admitted that they had been served with the Commissioner's order and that they closed their shops on April 13, but stated that they did not close their shops to express their approval of sympathy with the programme of the Jallianwala Baug Day. They contended that a meeting of Dava Bazaar merchants was held on April 13 at Kennery Caves and the accused went there to attend the meeting.

It was clear remarked the magistrate that the accused did commit a breach of the order by closing their shops. It was not necessary for the prosecution to assign any motive for a crime and in this case the allegation was that the accused kept the shops closed as a "complete hartal" was announced by the Emergency Council. In all such case it was a matter for inference as to the central motive that actuated the accused in keeping their shops closed.

DELIBERATE PLAN.

Referring to the accused's explanation, that their shops were closed because they had to attend a meeting at Kennery Caves on that day, the Magistrate said he was of the opinion that this meeting was deliberately planned by the Hindu merchants at Dava Bazar. in order to serve as an excuse in case any action was taken against them in a court of law.

It was the duty of the accused according to the magistrate not to close their shops except in accordance with the custom and usage of trade or business. Merely having to attend a meeting was no excuse for closing the shops. A meeting could be held and yet the shops could be kept open, and under the police orders, the accused should keep it open.

USAGE NOT PROVED

The accused, according to the Magistrate failed to prove any usage or custom of the trade for calling a meeting on a working day outside Bombay. Further it must be shown that the usage was reasonable and universally followed. This had not been proved by the defence.

The defence had also failed to prove the existence of the usage of keeping the shops closed when a meeting was convened on a working day.

The defence, the magistrate observed. was a put-up job and a mere sham to camouflage the real intentions of the shopkeepers.

The Magistrate, continuing stated that it was not unreasonable to infer that the idea of holding a meeting on April 13 was a scheme or device to get over the terms of the order. There was again no reason for any of the servants to attend the meeting. The presence of the servants was absolutely unnecessary at the meeting.

The defence witnesses the magistrate observed, were absolutely unreliable.

WHY THE SERVANTS?

The Magistrate did not want to suggest that the accused did not go to the Kennery Caves on April 13, or that some of the merchants did not assemble there, but he could not accept the bare word of defence witnesses that all the merchants and servants had assembled there. The defence witnessces pretended ignorance of the existence of the B. P. C. C. The magistrate thought this a "sham".

On the evidence before the court, the magistrate held that the accused kept their shops closed on April 13, and it was done in accordance with custom and usage and the accused therefore committed a breach of the Commissioner's Order.

SERIOUS OFFENCE

The offence, he said was very serious and he added that ordinarily sentences in such cases must be severe.

Mr. Thanavala, police prosecutor had, however, stated to the court that the accused had said that they did not close their shop at the dictation of the Congress and they entirely dissociated themselves from the Congress policy of hartals. Mr. Thanawala had also pointed out that if the accused gave an undertaking that they would in future comply with the orders, he would not press for a severe sentence.

The magistrate. concluding stated: "the accused, their witnesses and shop-keepers have seen the folly of their ways. Thty have stated that they have no sympathy with the Congress movement and did not close their shops in sympathy with the programme of hartals announced by the B. P. C. C."

The magistrate added: "I have not accepted their defence, yet I feel the accused and the shopkeepers have now learnt wisdom."

The magistrate was satisfied that the accused would be careful in future to carry out the Police Commissioner's order. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each.

"BULLETIN" ARRESTS

BARODA, May 9.

A successful raid was made by the police last week in two places in Bajwada and printing material was seized. The raid was in connection with the "Bulletin" hunt. Five persons were also arrested.

Mr. Marutirao Thakore of Kalol Panch Mahals is among those arrested on a charge of directing Congress work in the Panch Mahal District.

Mr. Thakore has been taken to Kalol by the British police where he will be tried for the offence with which he is charged.

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